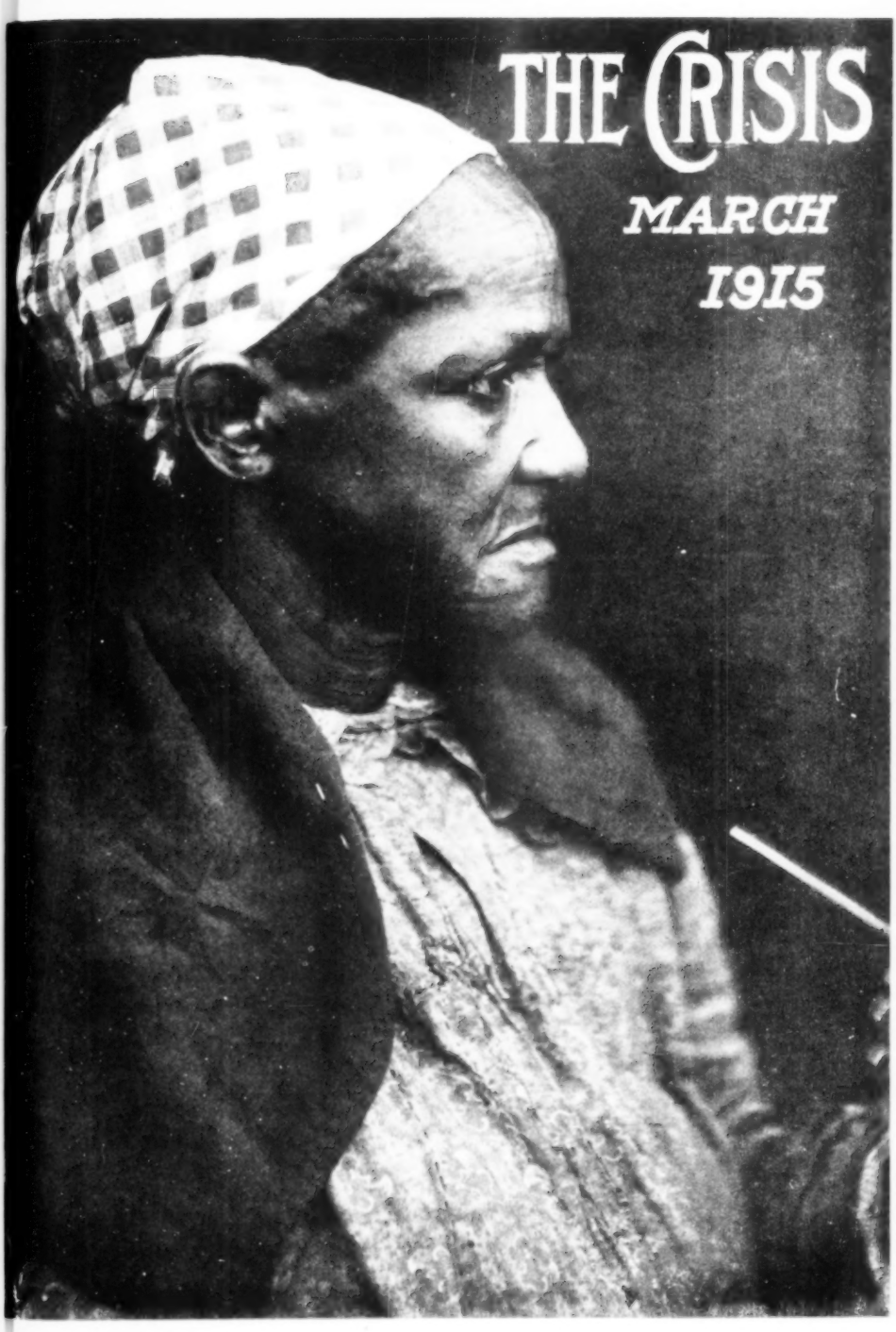
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Conducted by

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, Business Manager

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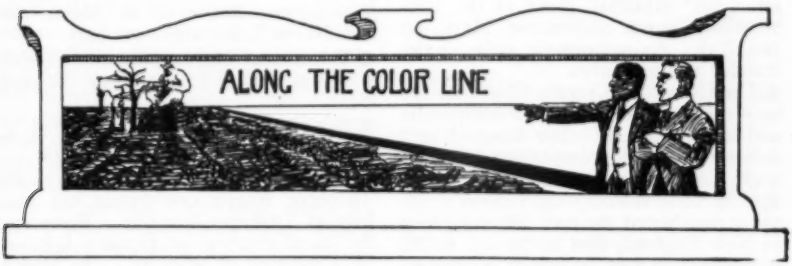
THE CRISIS

Vol. 9 —No. 5 MARCH, 1915 Whole No. 53



MUSIC AND ART

THE Drama Committee of the N. A. A. C. P. authorized by the national body for the purpose of studying ways and means of utilizing the stage in the service of our cause, has been at work for several weeks. The committee is anxious to have race plays submitted for examination. Manuscripts should be typewritten, or, if not typewritten, submitted in legible handwriting, should be fully postpaid, and should contain the name and address of the sender. To avoid the embarrassment of a possible loss in transmission, authors are urged to keep a copy of manuscripts submitted. Address all communications to the Chairman, Mrs. L. B. Glenn, 941 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

¶Mr. H. T. Burleigh's recently published sacred song, "His Word Is Love," is spoken of with favor in leading music journals. Of one of the two short songs, the words by W. R. Henley, *Musical America* says: "Here Mr. Burleigh is writing seriously and when he does that, he is always interesting. One can recall nothing that he has done recently that is as pure and fine as his 'Bring Her Again to Me,' in which he seems to have caught completely the spirit of Henley's lovely poem."

¶Ricordi & Co. announce a new song, "Mem'ries of Violets," by J. Rosamond Johnson.

¶At the third of the "Chansons en Crinoline," given at the Plaza Hotel, New York, in January, a special feature was called "The Story of a Cotton Gown." Mme. Frances Alda, the Metropolitan Opera soprano, sang Southern melodies and Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, baritone, with a quintet of colored singers sang Afro-American folk songs.

¶At Dayton, Ohio., Miss Kitty Cheatham gave an interesting talk to 1,000 young women employed at the National Cash Register Co.

In appreciation of Miss Cheatham's enthusiastic espousal of the preservation of Negro melodies, a quartet of colored singers were engaged to sing folk-songs. The singing did not meet with the approval of Miss Cheatham, and to the amusement of the audience, she came to the stage and proceeded to direct them.

At the Victoria Theater, at her regular recital, Miss Cheatham paid a glowing tribute to the late Paul Laurence Dunbar, and read his "When Malindy Sings."

¶Os-Ke-Non-Ton, the Mohawk Indian Chief, who is said to have a fine voice which is now being trained for the concert stage, made his debut in New York City at the "Tree of Light." The music journals spoke appreciatingly of his appearance.

¶At the Musicale given at Hempstead, L. I. on Jan. 12th, by pupils of Miss Fay Foster, a teacher of New York City, songs by Coleridge Taylor were presented on the program.

¶At the Ford Hall Meeting of Jan. 17, at Boston, Mass., for which Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York was the

speaker, Mr. William H. Richardson, baritone, gave a program of classic and modern songs. He was assisted by Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare at the piano.

¶Mr. Roland W. Hayes, the tenor, was heard with much pleasure at the "Russell Club" Musicale, given at the Universalist Church of Melrose, Mass., on Jan. 20th. An enthusiastic audience demanded many encores.

¶The Howard University Glee Club has been touring Delaware and Pennsylvania and singing among other things Negro folk songs and the compositions of Burleigh, Cook and Johnson.

¶Miss Anne Whitney, the famous sculptor, a member of the Anti-Slavery group in New England, died at the age of 93, in January in her apartment in Boston, Mass.

Among Miss Whitney's works was a piece called "Ethiopia," a reclining figure of a young colored woman, raising herself, and in the act of awakening. The statue was destroyed, although the artist long afterward said, "It was one of the best things I ever did." Her next piece of work was a statue of Toussaint L'Overture, whose heroic life strongly appealed to her.

Miss Whitney's best known works are the statues of Sam Adams in Adams Square, Boston, and Charles Sumner, near Howard Square in Cambridge, Mass.

¶The Choir Guild of St. Bartholomew's Church, Cambridge, Mass., gave a concert and assembly on Jan. 11 at Brattle Hall.

Miss Lydia C. McClane of Philadelphia, was the soprano soloist; Mr. Roland W. Hayes, tenor; Mr. Wesley Howard, violinist and Mr. J. Shelton Pollen, pianist.

¶The Hampton Choral Union gave a concert at the Institute Gymnasium. Miss Helen Ware, the violinist, was helped by choruses and soloists.

¶A folk-lore festival with music is being planned by the Y. M. C. A. of Indianapolis.

MEETINGS

A MEETING of Negro authors has been called for August, 1915, during the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Negro freedom at Chicago.

¶The National Negro Business League will hold its fifteenth annual meeting in Boston, August 18, 19 and 20, 1915.

¶A large meeting for the benefit of Hampton Institute was held in Carnegie Hall, New York City. Mr. Booker T. Washington, Major R. R. Moton and Mr. Harry T. Burleigh took part.

¶The annual Negro Farmers' Conference was held at Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

¶The Board of Bishops of the A. M. E. Zion Church met at Petersburg, Va.

¶The twentieth annual meeting of the Tuskegee Negro Conference has been held at Tuskegee Institute. There was the usual meeting of farmers followed by a meeting of workers. The attendance was large.

¶The largest meeting on Dr. J. E. Spingarn's remarkable trip was that at Pittsburgh, where 3,000 people crowded the church and many could not get in.

EDUCATION

HOWARD UNIVERSITY may receive $104,800 from the United States Government if present proposals pass Congress. This sum is larger than last year and provides for a professor of sociology and a survey of housing conditions among Negroes.

¶The new Douglas High School at San Antonio, Tex., has ten rooms and cost $52,000.

¶The Association of Teachers in Negro Schools will hold their annual meeting in Cincinnati next July.

¶The County Judge of Jersey Co., Ill., has just appointed two additional members to the Board of Trustees of the "George Washington Fund." This fund was founded by a Negro and now amounts to $23,000. Its income is used for educating colored students and there has long been a feeling that the white trustees are not making desperate efforts to find beneficiaries. One hundred students have been assisted in the past but only one is at present receiving aid.

¶The Mayor of Knoxville, Tenn., has recommended a new colored high school. In reply to white newspaper opposition, a colored man writes to a local paper:

"We have seen building after building for school purposes go up for whites, and our school left in a miserable location without improvements and falling into decay, and have never uttered a protest. We have paid the ten cent tax levy on the $100 to build and maintain high schools in Knox county, and yet we have said nothing. We are even preparing to help assume the $125,000 that the county has undertaken to raise to buy a farm for the University of Tennessee where none of the colored race can have access, and at the same time we propose to do this cheerfully, or at least as cheerfully as we can. And now, when the mayor of the city comes along with a proposition to give us a new high school and to take us out of a location that no other race would have stood for five minutes, and where we have been forty years, in a building paid for by northern philanthropists, we are charged with being 'ill advised' and as acting 'hasty.'"

¶Governor Emmett O'Neal of Alabama, visited Tuskegee Institute and addressed the students.

¶Howard University had 75 college students in 1907 and 313 in 1914. The Freshman Class of 1914 numbered 144 and came from 50 high schools, academies and colleges. The last graduating class numbered 49; of these 14 went to teaching, 20 entered professional schools, 2 entered schools of engineering, 2 entered business, 6 are taking graduate studies and 6 are at work earning money for professional courses in the future. There are in all 40 graduates of the college in the professional schools of Howard University and others are at Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Northwestern, Boston and other universities. Mr. Kelly Miller regards this record as marking the end of the controversy between the Negro colleges and industrial schools.

¶Dr. J. W. and Mrs. L. S. Anderson of Dallas, Tex., have just given to Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn., a deed of real estate in Dallas valued at least at $10,000. The proceeds of this gift are for the erection of the "Anderson Anatomical Hall."

¶The trustees of the Jeanes and Slater Funds and members of the educational boards of most of the colored churches had a conference recently with the United States Commissioner of Education. The maintenance of the standards of institutions like Fisk and Atlanta on the one hand and Hampton and Tuskegee on the other was discussed.

POLITICS

THE white people of Louisiana are exercised because the payment of poll taxes among the Negroes of the state has recently doubled. Some think that this means increased political activity among Negroes, while others are sure that the Negroes are trying to increase the meager amounts given to public schools. Many Negro organizations are making the payment of poll taxes by their members compulsory.

¶The New England colored Baptist convention is mailing its report on the "State of the Country" to every member of Congress. The report will arrive February 22nd and the convention asks that every member and friend of the church write to his representative and senators and call their attention to the pamphlet.

¶The Indian Register of the Treasury appointed by President Wilson to succeed the Hon. J. P. Napier, has resigned to become Indian Commissioner. Next?

ECONOMICS

MR. E. G. HARLESTON has built a new three-story building for his undertaking business in Charleston, S. C.

¶Mr. Booker T. Washington has purchased 10,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Cheehaw, Ala. for colonization purposes. A lumber plant has already been started. A new railway line will connect this colony with Tuskegee.

¶It is charged that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers are trying to oust Negro firemen. The question arose in the proceedings of the Board of Arbitration between railroads and firemen which has been sitting in Chicago. The council for the firemen admitted that the Negro firemen had not been represented when the arbitration agreement was made.

¶Virginia Union University has been helping the Associated Charities of Richmond. The Associated Charities had formerly refused aid to needy Negroes but when 1,500 unemployed Negroes besieged their officers they asked the University to make investigation for them. Classes were dismissed and already more than 900 families have been visited. The work was personally superintended by Dr. Simpson, of the Department of Sociology.

¶The Howard Medical School is now the only Negro school rated in class A of the American Medical Association. Meharry is in class B. In 1913, of the 38 graduates of Howard examined by medical boards, only 3 failed. This is practically the same percentage as that made by Harvard graduates.

¶Frederick L. Siddons, a grandson of the great actress, has been recently confirmed as Justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. His colored employes in his former office of District Commissioner, presented him with an inscribed testimonial on parchment.

¶The colored schools of Baltimore are searching for 17 names of distinguished colored persons, not living, after whom the colored school houses may be named.

¶The beautiful building of the Red Cross Sanitarium, a colored hospital at Louisville, Ky., was opened for inspection on Lincoln's birthday.

¶Brig.-Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A., retired, recently addressed the Kentucky State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on "Negro Soldiers in the Revolutionary War."

¶Edward Wood, a 17 year old colored boy of Pulaski County, Ark., has recently made a record in cotton growing by raising 2 bales amounting to 1,192 pounds on 2 acres of land.

THE CHURCH

J. E. EARNEST, a southern white man, has recently published a book at Charlottesville, Va., on the history of the Negro Church.

¶The Commission of the M. E. Church, on the federation of colored Methodist churches, met in Chattanooga.

¶There is still trouble in the Baptist church between the publishing house and the national convention. The facts are difficult to ascertain, but the splendid work accomplished by the publishing house cannot be gainsaid.

PERSONAL

MISS FRANCES F. KEALING, the daughter of President H. T Kealing of Western University, is making an exceptional record in mathematics at the Kansas State University. She has become the first colored member of the mathematics club.

¶Dr. Peter M. Murray, in competition with twenty-seven applicants for licenses to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, won first honors before the Board of Medical Examiners at the quarterly examination held June 16-19, 1914. In his Junior year at Howard University, he took the prize in Obstetrics and in his Senior year, in Surgery. In competition with twenty-four applicants representing Columbia University, University of Pittsburgh, University of West Tennessee and Howard University, for interne at Freedmen's Hospital, he led all with an average of 91.1%.

¶President W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce University had the misfortune to fall on the ice and break two ribs.

¶Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, a white woman and an ardent worker in the cause of woman's suffrage and temperance, has recently died leaving about $20,000 to Professor W. H. Richards of the Howard Law School, who, as she says in her will: "Has cheered my lonely life with sympathy and affection as a son should render his mother."

¶Mrs. Ellen Bransford, a colored ex-slave, died recently leaving $6,000, the savings of a life time, to the Lutheran church of which she was a member. Her home was in Little Rock, Ark.

¶Mr. Wade H. Hammond, Chief Musician of the colored Ninth Cavalry Band, was recently presented by the Mayor of Douglass, Ariz., with a gold medal set with diamonds. This medal was purchased by popular subscription and was to express the gratitude of the citizens for the services of the band during the last two years.

¶Springfield, Ill., has published a pamphlet concerning its colored people. They have a bank, 12 churches, 2 furniture stores, 5 grocery stores, 2 milliners, 4 printers, 2 undertakers, 3 tailors. There are also 3 lawyers, 3 physicians, 34 artisans and 3 newspapers. There is a colored fire company, a masonic hall and a manual training school.

¶Howard University Commercial College has been making a study of Negro banks. Twenty-one selected banks throughout the United States show a paid in capital of $276,800, a surplus of $179,140 and deposits of $1,103,838. Seventeen have less than $15,000 capital and two over $25,000; 16 have deposits of less than $50,000 and 3 of over $100,000.

¶The report of the Farm Demonstrator for Dallas County, Tex., shows that one of the most successful farms and the one that made the largest clear profit was run by a colored man, W. Johnson of Marion Junction. He raised $866 worth of cotton, oats, corn, peas and hay at a cost of $305.58, making a clear profit of $560.42.

¶Wilberforce University is establishing in connection with its commercial department, a museum for which it asks photographs of Negro business houses, products of manufacturing establishments, pamphlets, etc.

¶At a meeting of Negro farmers at Ocala, Fla., Neptune Brown, a colored farmer said that he had bought and paid for a 200 acre farm, that he raised hogs, horses, cows and chickens; he made 20 barrels of syrup, 4 barrels of sugar and kept home-cured meat; he had a grove of 5 acres filled with grapefruit and orange trees; his cattle brought him $200 a year.

¶The Colored One Cent Savings Bank of Nashville, Tenn., has just finished 11 years' work. The gross clearings for the year amounted to $855,470.

¶Charlotte, N. C., sends us "Colored Charlotte." This shows in the city 3 real estate companies, 31 restaurants, 5 blacksmith shops, 5 drug stores, 3 hotels, 3 insurance companies, 20 tailors, 24 grocery stores, 20 shoe repairing shops and 20 wood yards. There are also 3 editors, 113 teachers, 87 ministers, 12 doctors, 2 librarians, 2 lawyers and 222 industrial insurance agents. Artisans show 72 barbers, 55 carpenters, 40 bricklayers, 40 plasterers, 40 painters, 30 nurses and 14 printers. To these may be added 125 hackmen and draymen. In the city and county there are 87 churches worth $514,800; there is $40,000 invested in business and homes owned to the value of $974,440. The total number of acres of farm land amounts to 9,489 acres; 8 automobiles are owned by colored people.

SOCIAL UPLIFT

A "WHO'S Who of the Colored Race" is announced. It is to be issued under the auspices of the Illinois Fiftieth Anniversary Commission and will sell for the unusually high price of $6.00 a copy to those who order in advance and $7.50 to other people.

¶The Governor of Iowa has recommended that the state join the colored people of Illinois in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of freedom, and make appropriation therefor.

¶Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. announce for publication in the early spring a volume of the Home University Library on "The Negro," by W. E. B. Du Bois.

¶Edna Mae Bulkley, the nine year old daughter of J. R. Bulkley, Professor of Mathematics at Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., has recently originated a game of cards for teaching children the addition and multiplication tables. The game has been tested by teachers of reputation and is highly recommended by them.

¶The Frances Harper Women's Club of Muskogee, Okla., is trying to establish a library for colored people. The local business league and other colored organizations are co-operating.

¶The American Book Co. has brought out an interesting little volume of "Animal Fables from the Dark Continent," by A. O. Stafford. It can be recommended for supplementary reading for children.

¶The Interstate Literary Association of Kansas and the West has held its twenty-fourth annual session at Lawrence. First prizes in music, declamation and poetry went to A. L. Counter, Miss Leona Jordan and Miss Myrtle Brown.

¶The Hon. W. C. Matthews, assistant United States District Attorney of Boston, Mass., has retired from office at the close of his term.

¶Dr. J. H. Boothe, a prominent colored physician of Philadelphia, died recently.

¶Before 30,000 persons at the Tournament of Roses in Pasadena, Cal., Howard Drew, the colored sprinter, recently won five races and received two silver cups.

FOREIGN

EAST INDIAN soldiers are now, for the first time, eligible for the British military decoration known as the Victoria Cross.

¶It is said that Liberia has removed from the supreme court Justice T. McCants Stewart without trial. The cause or the charges are not clear.

COURTS

THE supreme court of the State of New York has upheld the case of L. L. Wilson, a colored woman, against a restaurant keeper who refused to serve her food.

¶The National Benefit Insurance Co., by a decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, has gained the right to do business in that state.

THE GHETTO

IN Atlanta, the white Alkahest Lyceum Course sold balcony tickets to colored teachers and then gave them seats in the gallery despite their protests.

¶A committee of Washington colored ministers are protesting to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. on account of posters caricaturing the race. Friends are asked to write the company and support this protest.

¶The city of Richmond has finally allowed a colored church to buy a former white church, but has ordered it to change its entrance so that its worshippers shall not enter from a "white" street!

¶It is claimed that in Baltimore segregation is a boom to real estate sharks who are raising the rentals at least 20% in the restricted Negro districts.

¶The juvenile court in Philadelphia sentenced a colored boy to Seydert Institute. The school refused to receive him but the judge stood firm and declared that as a public institution, the school must admit the boy.

¶Mrs. Laura Loving has been fined $100 and costs in a Richmond police court for moving into a "white" block.

¶The General Educational Board has capitalized the word Negro in its recent report.

¶The Wendell Phillips High School of Chicago is trying to separate white and colored students in social functions.

¶Percy Brown, a Negro of Texarkana, Tex., shot and killed a white man who, with others, had been terrorizing the Negroes and shooting into their homes at night. Many of the Negroes left the county but this Negro killed his assailant and to the great astonishment of the colored people, was freed by the court.

¶The question of the Negro regiment in the New York National Guard is now before Governor Whitman. His attitude is said to be favorable.

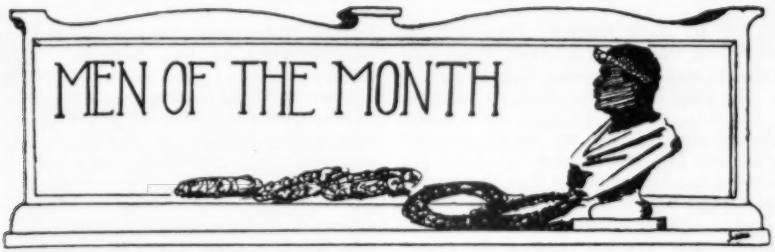
¶The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that churches do not come under the civil rights law and may, therefore, "Jim-Crow" their colored members, if they wish. This relieves much anxiety.

¶The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has twice adjourned in honor of distinguished colored men: once in 1878 in honor of John F. Cook, and recently in honor of the late J. F. Bundy.

CRIME

SINCE our last record, 8 Negroes have been lynched as follows: Pete Morris, at Blakely, Ga., suspected of killing a white man; Dan Barber, his son and 2 daughters, at Monticello, Ga., for resisting arrest; Ed Johnson, Vicksburg, Miss., for stealing cattle; Herman Neally, at Huntsville, Ala., for accidentally wounding a white man in the knee and Doc Hartley, at Greenville, Ala., for burglary.

¶A mob killed Dr. A. B. Culberson, a white physician of Evans, Ga., for assaulting the married daughter of a prominent citizen.



LEADERS OF POSTAL CLERKS

ARISING out of the attempt to segregate Negro employes of the Post Office, there has been formed at Chattanooga, Tenn., a National Alliance of Postal Employes. Twenty-six clerks representing fourteen states made the permanent organization and elected Henry L. Mims of Houston, Tex., as president, C. B. Shepperson of Arkansas, vice-president; R. L. Bailey of Indiana, secretary; A. H. Hendricks of Georgia, treasurer and Irvin Butler of Tennessee is auditor. Frank A. Carter of St. Louis was elected editor of the official organ, which will be known as the Postal Alliance Magazine.

The Alliance issues insurance at cost to its members, indemnifying against loss of time, accident and accidental death. The organization has the approval of the Post Office Department and is now placing before the Department a plan by which the colored clerks may have the privilege of taking up directly with the higher officials, the grievances of the members.

With reference to the segregation movement being forwarded by the white clerks of the South, President Mims, and officers of the Alliance refuse to "try their case in the papers," but it is known that the Alliance is going to make a strong fight before the post office officials to see that none of the rights of the Negro clerks, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, shall be denied them. The organization will contend that all promotions fairly earned in competition with white clerks, be given to the men whose records are the best, regardless of color.

Nothing less than a square deal will be satisfactory to the officers of the Alliance, and this they believe they will obtain when the colored clerks' side of the segregation question is fairly presented to the higher department officials. The motto of the organization is going

Editor, F. A. CARTER President, H. L. MIMS Vice-President, C. P. SHEPPERSON

to be, so it is learned, "legislate no worthless man forward, nor arbitrarily relegate any worthy man backward."

The president of the Alliance writes:

"I was long a disciple of Booker Washington in that we should proceed along the line of least resistance; I have become firmly convinced that this course is wrong, fundamentally wrong, if you please. From actual experience in the government service, having been appointed to the Railway Mail Service more than 20 years ago, I have found that race prejudice is insidious and it must be fought and fought hard. It has received a serious set-back through the efforts of your organization, and God speed you to continue to hammer it to its certain death."

Local branches of the Alliance are being formed. Lately one was formed at Richmond, Va., with twelve members. E. H. Wood was elected president and R. H. Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

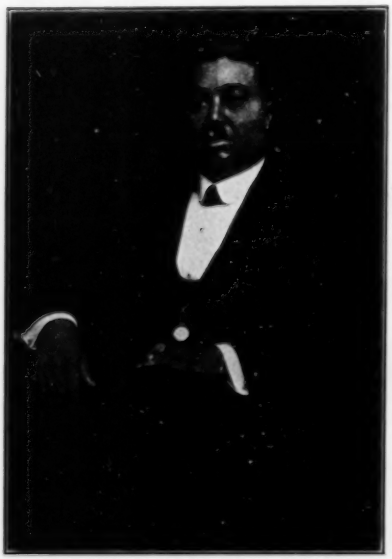
A DEALER IN REAL ESTATE

CHARLES H. JONES was born in Wake County, N. C., in 1875. He lost his father when he was six and his mother when he was thirteen. Until twenty years of age he was a farm laborer attending a country school during intervals of work. Then he tried a small mercantile business but failed in the panic of 1895. In 1912 he succeeded in selling a small lot, 25 x 100 feet, to R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem, and made $10,000 profit. This was the beginning of his financial prosperity. Mr. Jones owns one block in Winston-Salem which is worth $30,000 and brings in $5,000 a year in rent. His total income from rent is said to be $12,000 a year and he is supposed to be worth at least $100,000.

Mr. Jones declared that the right sort of man does not have to leave home to succeed. One of his hobbies is horse flesh and he owns "Silver Dick" who has never lost a race and has a record of a mile in 2.13¼.

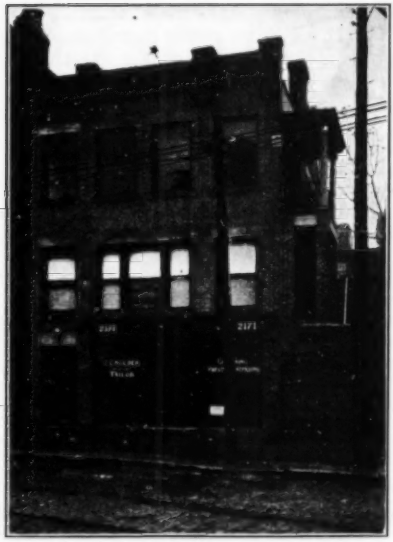
A DENTIST

THE West Indies has given to Pittsburgh a successful dentist in the person of Dr. Frank F. Bishop.



MR. CHARLES H. JONES

FRANK F. BISHOP, D. D. S.



DR. BISHOP'S OFFICE

Dr. Bishop arrived in the United States as a youth and received his training at the New York College of Dental and Oral Surgery and was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1906. He opened his office in Pittsburgh the same year and has built up a large and successful practice. Among other things he compounds his own dentifrices. He is especially notable for the cleanliness of his office, its modern equipment, his punctuality in keeping appointments and the reliability of his work. Small wonder that last summer the Doctor moved into his own new building valued at $10,000.

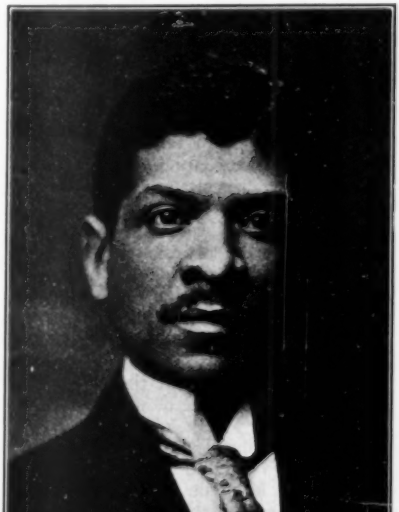
AN INSURANCE MAN

ONE of the best known industrial insurance companies among the colored people is the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association. The man who made this association is Charles C. Spaulding.

He was born in Whiteville, N. C., August 1, 1874. Mr. Spaulding's family had considerable property chiefly in real estate and sent him to school in Durham. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Fannie Jones of Washington, D. C., and has three children.

The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association was organized in 1899. Mr. Spaulding became its first local agent and was elected general manager in 1901. At this time the weekly collections of the company amounted to $29.40. Today its weekly collection is $9,000. The Durham *Sun*, a local white paper, reports that during 1914 this company did a business of $400,000 or nearly $50,000 more than the previous year. The home office employs thirty-five people and the business of the company is in the two Carolinas and Georgia and next year it expects to enter Virginia. The company has deposited $100,000 with the State Insurance Commission of North Carolina and $20,000 with the Insurance Commission of South Carolina. The president is John C. Merrick, the secretary A. M. Moore and the general manager C. C. Spaulding.

Mr. Spaulding is also vice president of a local colored bank, assistant superintendent of a Baptist Sunday School and a director of the colored Lincoln Hospital.



MR. C. C. SPAULDING

MR. SOLOMON HARPER

AN INVENTOR

SOLOMON HARPER was born August 8, 1893, at Poplar Grove, Ark. He left home at the age of twelve, worked in a lumber camp and then as a section hand. Afterward he became an iron moulder and then again worked for various railways as section hand, in construction work, in grading, locomotive work, etc. His first application for a patent was filed in January, 1914, and he has three more applications now being prepared. He claims to have invented a new block system for controlling railway trains and preventing collision. This new system is designed to prevent rear and head-on collisions, to prevent trains from running into open switches, automatically to reduce speed at dangerous places, to stop trains at railway junctions, automatically to apply the brakes and to record the time when this is done and a number of other astonishing things.

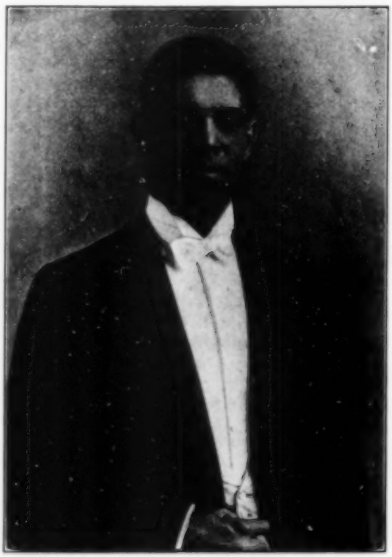
Professor John E. Sweet, of Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your mechanism is ingenious and I cannot see why it will not act as you plan." Professor Sweet is one of the foremost mechanical engineers of the world. The new company has offices at 112 East 125th Street, New York City.

A TENOR

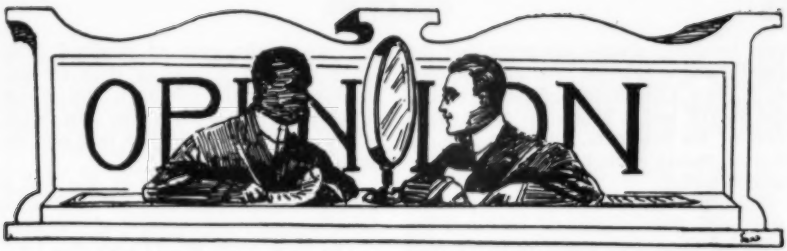
THERE is no doubt that Roland W. Hayes has one of the finest tenor voices that Americans of today can listen to. His development in technique and stage presence has been marvelous to those who have watched him in the last five years.

He was born in Curryville, Ga., June 3, 1887, and brought to Chattanooga as a child. When he was about seventeen Mr. W. A. Calhoun, a graduate of the Oberlin Conservatory discovered Hayes' voice and gave him some lessons. Encouraged by his teacher he went to Fisk University in the fall of 1906 and studied under Miss Jennie Robinson, the well-known Fisk teacher. A Boston man, Mr. Henry H. Putnam, urged Hayes to come to Boston. This he did and there through Mr. Putnam's help he became eventually a pupil of Mr. Arthur J. Hubbard, one of the best voice instructors in Boston.

Mr. Hayes is becoming more and more in demand, and the best critics like Philip Hale, of Boston, have given him most flattering encouragement.



MR. ROLAND W. HAYES



LYNCHING

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY

The recent horrible lynching in Georgia brings even the New York *Times* to its feet. After some shuffling to excuse the South the editorial goes on to say:

"Use has bred a habit. No longer are lynchings committed solely for 'the usual crime.' A case of disorderly conduct, a case of resisting an officer, now supply warrant enough for the organized murder of men and even women. The evil has grown. The time is near, if indeed it is not already at hand, when the fact that a man is 'a bad nigger' will be enough to warrant his assassination by a mob.

"Lynchings are committed mostly by cowards, and quite largely by the riff-raff of the neighborhood, inspired by rum. But in most cases there are a few mob leaders who are men of reputation in the community, and whose activity is the excuse of the whisky-soaked riff-raff who follow them. If an attempt is made to punish them, their standing in the vicinage, their swagger and pose, and the sympathy of their neighbors make their escape a foregone conclusion. Not until these men, the real criminals, are sternly dealt with in some outstanding trial will the reproach that hangs over the South be removed. If some Southern Governor, if some Southern Judge, would show just once real intrepidity and fearlessness of consequences in dealing with what has become a dastardly and common crime, lynching would become as unfashionable as any other felony in that particular State. Let us hope that we may see that day come."

The Boston *Traveler* in commenting on talk about "the industrious Negro," in a Florida paper, says:

"Surely the one hundred members of that Georgia community which last week lynched a Negro father, his two daughters and a son and filled their bodies with bullets because they beat a policeman who attempted to make an arrest did not treat the helpless victims as though they were 'our own people.' And what would have happened to the Negroes of the community if they had lynched four whites for beating a colored policeman? But the South is constantly reminding us that we 'do not understand,' and we have frankly to confess that we do not, quite."

In another editorial it continues:

"At Monticello, Georgia, a mob of 100 masked men, took from the jail four Negroes, a father, his two married daughters and a son, accused of clubbing a policeman in making an arrest, hanged them to a tree and riddled their bodies with bullets. Could anything more clearly set forth the inherent right of the white man to govern or the moral superiority of the Caucasian over the African? So long as such shocking evidences of brutal depravity are more or less common in the southern section of this country, the rest of the world may well look upon the United States as a semi-civilized land."

The *Courier Herald* of Sagamore, Mich., speaks in the same line.

"This was a grim orgy indeed! What a wild and savage thing it would seem, if a traveler brought back an account of such a carnival of death from the heart of Africa or the depths of the great South American jungle! And yet it happened in our own country, in one of our sovereign states, in free, liberty-loving, civilized America, whose constitution guarantees equality for all!"

The *Press* of Binghamton, N. Y., says:

"There is a very simple way to pre-

vent lynching, always assuming that the fearful and wonderful instrument known as a State Constitution permits it. Put the sheriff under bonds for the protection of his prisoners, and give him, of course, money enough to hire a few capable deputies.

"Southern peace officers want to stand well with their neighbors, but there are some of them who would certainly fight harder to save a $50,000 bond than they would, otherwise, to save the life of a Negro prisoner. And three or four armed men, with plenty of determination and plenty of ammunition, can scatter any mob the South ever produced."

The *Congregationalist* is a little despondent.

"The lynching of four Negroes in a Southern town because they were reluctant to be arrested shows that the progress of education and good feeling in that part of the country is hardly as rapid as we have dared to hope."

The New York *Globe* writes:

"We profess to be a civilized nation, and in horror raise our hands at tales of cruelties practised by war-crazed soldiers abroad. Yet in cold blood and like veritable fiends incarnate we torture to death our fellow creatures. The time has come to put an end to lynch law in the South."

The Albany (N. Y.) *Knickerbocker Press* says:

"It must amaze all right-thinking citizens that in this twentieth century a mob of supposedly intelligent white men could, in cold blood, take two women and two men from their homes, hang them one by one and riddle their bodies with bullets.

"The country owes many debts to the sunny southland which has been the mother of some of the greatest of America's citizens, but the South must soon realize that the stigma of lynch law which has made her a hissing and a shame in the eyes of civilization for generations, must be lifted if she would hold her head high in the confraternity of peoples."

The *Evening Telegram* of Philadelphia continues:

"There are places under the American flag to-day where 'nigger killing' is regarded no more seriously than rat chasing, where the eyes of civilized little white children glisten as they recount the scenes of the lynching, and where white men and women are now being offered as sacrifices to this new and insatiable Moloch.

"The lynching impulse is one that a people may indulge only at their own peril."

The New York *World* adds this bit:

"The quadruple lynching of Negro men and women in Georgia is not for 'the usual crime.' It is merely what has come to be the usual manifestation of a cowardly and murderous mob spirit, fostered by a lawlessness which sought a justification in 'the usual crime.'"

Southern papers have, to some extent, spoken out also. The Louisville *Courier Journal*, for instance:

"It seems almost incredible that four persons should have been lynched as the outcome of a mere street row in which no one appears to have been seriously injured. Monticello has made a record for causeless bloodshed that will be hard to live down."

The Atlanta *Journal* writes:

"The resolutions adopted by a mass meeting of the citizens of Monticello and Jasper county on the recent lynching in that community find earnest response in the mind of every Georgian who values his state's good name or who has any sense of justice and humanity. Savage lawlessness seldom grows so monstrous as it did in the mob which hanged four Negro prisoners, two of them women, charged with running a 'blind tiger' and with assaulting the officers who came to arrest them. That was murder, cold-blooded and cowardly and so should it be dealt with, to the limit of the state's legal resources."

And the Columbus (Ga.) *Ledger* is forced to the conclusion that in a typical modern lynching "the original crime is the factor of least importance. The chief cause appears to be a criminal desire for blood on the part of an inflamed mob. Most any offense will serve for a pretext."

The colored papers are naturally bitter. "Great God," says the Amsterdam (N. Y.) *News*, "is there in Georgia no woman bold enough to take up the cudgels for her sex? Will not Georgia's

womanhood fight the new pastime of the mob? Will not Georgia women organize and draw the line somewhere in this disgraceful business? Women have captured the ear of the public before and can do so now. Can Southern white women sit still and see women, of whatever race, manhandled and insulted, lynched and riddled with bullets?"

The Atlanta *Independent* replies incisively to the Governor of Georgia.

"It does not suffice or justify a carnage of crime for our Governor to argue in extenuation of the Monticello outrage what happened in Illinois, New York and Massachusetts years ago. The fact that some years ago Negroes were murdered in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Delaware and elsewhere does not in any sense justify or extenuate or mitigate for the outrage at Monticello. That this great state with 2,000,000 people, immense wealth and unequalled intelligence, should stand idly by and see a whole family shot to death by a lawless mob is almost incomprehensible, and that the Governor should answer those who criticize his state for crimes perpetrated against the majesty of the law and for the barbarous killing of citizens in the hands of the law, with the recital of crimes in other states is both humiliating and excruciating to an intelligent citizenship.

"The Governor reasons that one sin justifies another; that murder in New York justifies or mitigates murder in Georgia. There is no need of any longer putting up the stock argument that the members of the mob can not be apprehended.

"It is openly charged by the whites of the South that the Negro conceals his criminal element; that he receives stolen goods and hides that element of his race that violates the law. That is largely true. There is an element of our people that commits crimes and another element that conceals crime. But happily, both these elements are largely in the minority, and it is equally true that there is a large element of the whites of this section that conceals crime, that hides criminals, that covers the mobs and shields them from the strong arm of the law. If this were not true, why is it that the Governor's reward will not apprehend and convict the Monticello lynchers and the thousands of lynchers who, year after year, put many black people to death in the South upon mere suspicion."

There is the usual evidence of discomfort in the South at criticism. The *Times Union* of Jacksonville, Fla., does not see as many "holier than thou" Northern newspapers "as we saw in days gone by. A number of lynchings occurring in Northern states, more brutal than any ever known in the South, convinced most of our critics of the impropriety of throwing stones. We speak of a number of Northern lynchings as more brutal than any that ever occurred in the South because the Southern mob hunts for the guilty man and does not molest others while in several instances in Northern cities mobs have chased and lynched Negroes without any reason to believe them guilty of any offense."

The Macon *Daily Telegraph* says:

"If those Northern and Eastern publications which deal in 'ifs' and 'ands' and 'wonders' regarding the attitude of the people of Georgia and the South toward the Monticello lynching, will observe the aftermath of that regrettable affair, and refresh their memories as to similar notorious occurrences in their own sections, they will find less reason to inferentially accuse a people of the act of a few lawbreakers."

And later the *Telegraph* even attempts some half-hearted defense of the lynchers.

"It was not 'the usual crime' it is true. But it was an attempt at an exceedingly vicious one, and while its nature does not justify wholesale lynchings, in fairness it must be admitted that there were features connected with it calculated to rouse public passion hotly. This is not an attempt at condonement, but rather at palliation. The affair was terrible, on the face of it, notwithstanding, however, the strongest palliation, and should be thoroughly probed."

There is a disposition to search for causes in this prevalence of mob murder. The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Southern newspapers and people have in the main spoken out well against the revival of lynching. Thus 200 citizens of Monticello, Georgia, one of the

disgraced towns, in a mass meeting presided over by the mayor, expressed their disapproval of the mob-murder of four accused Negroes, and promised the Governor their assistance in bringing the guilty to book. The feeling of the local press is typified by the statement of the Thomasville *Times-Enterprise*, that this lynching is 'a blot on the name of the county of Jasper that will never be erased,' and its hope that the state 'will make a sincere effort to mete punishment to those who have so transgressed the bounds of reason and right.' Though neither utterance is quite vigorous enough in view of the dastardly character of the lynching, and the fact that two of the victims were innocent colored women, so far so good. But the time is close at hand when the enlightened sentiment of the South ought to do a great deal more than resolving and depreciating. One of the differences between the North and the South is the comparative ease with which reform organizations are started in the two sections. It is much harder to get men or women in the old slave states to assume an unpopular position; but the time has surely come when there ought to be a strong Southern organization to deal with this matter of lynching and the abuse of the law."

If the *Evening Post*, however, will look to its own columns it will find certain latent causes of the lynching spirit. In a review, for instance, of "The Diary of Adam Tas" the *Post* speaks of the celebrated governor of the Dutch East India Company, Willem Adriaan van der Stel. Van der Stel was a mulatto and the *Post* sagely says that from his Negro grandmother "he appears to have inherited doubtful morals and an inclination towards Oriental splendor which led him into extravagance and consequent oppression."

Of course, "doubtful morals" always come from colored people; never from white people; and an "inclination to Oriental splendor" is peculiarly African. It is this kind of wholesale but subtle condemnation of the Negro race that is the beginning of the lynching spirit.

As the Utica (N. Y.) *Press* says, speaking of the proposed discrimination against Negro immigrants:

"The lieracy test would keep out the illiterate of any degree of black blood as well as an illiterate of white blood. But that alone would not discriminate sufficiently to satisfy the Negro-hating sentiment of the constituencies of these southern statesmen. One of the bitter grievances of these constituencies against the Negro is not on account of any degree of illiteracy, but because of his unwillingness to be content with a continued condition of ignorance and political and economic dependence. The anti-Negro clause of the immigration bill is not aimed at the illiterate Negro of pure or mixed blood, but at the intelligent Negro of whatever blood proportion. Men of Negro or mixed Negro blood prominent in South American countries—and they are numerous—are not likely to contribute zealously to the better or cordial relations the Washington Government is seeking to promote with those countries, when they know there is a law forbidding their entry into the United States."

But back of all this the real trouble arises from the facts like these taken from a white Florida daily paper and referring to Seneca, S. C.:

"Two Negroes are dead a third is believed to be dying and half a dozen white men were wounded by bullets as a result of a race riot at Fairplay, a small village 12 miles from here.

"An hour after the rioting started, whites and Negroes came across the line from Georgia to take part in the fight.

"Trouble between the races has been brewing for days, and came to a head when a white man said to be Woodrow Campbell and George Gibson a young Negro quarreled over Gibson's attentions to a mulatto woman. Negroes sided with Gibson and last night the friends of Campbell formed a mob and took Tom Spright a Negro across the Savannah river into Georgia and gave him a terrible beating.

"Gibson and his father, Green Gibson, arrived on the bridge in a buggy and demanded that the bridge be cleared of the mob so that they might pass.

"Walking to the buggy, one of the men said to young Gibson: 'You are the one we want.'

"Gibson was pulled from the buggy. He resisted and escaped. The escape

only infuriated the mob more. He was chased and after a time caught. Then he was beaten to death. Spright, unconscious and near death, was hurried to a near-by town.

"It is reported that another Negro was killed, but this has not been verified.

"Following the killings and beatings, the Negroes formed in large numbers and attacked the whites. The white men injured are Magistrate W. C. McClure, shot in the face; Paul Marrott, shot in the back, condition serious; Woodrow Campbell, shot in the chest and stabbed; Logan Ramoy, shot in the eye, and several others who were not badly hurt.

"Several of the whites were shot by the elder Gibson, who protected himself behind the bridge. Then he ran and was brought down with a bullet in his back. His gun was broken to pieces and used to beat him to death."

To this we have only to add the recent report on the conduct of white men in Alaska. Dr. E. L. Jones reports to President Wilson:

"The white man's lack of care and regard for the sanctity of the native's homes is the crime of Alaska," he says. "In many sections the wife and daughters are dishonored, and any resistance from the husband, father or brother is overcome by threats and bribes and liquor, until even the men have all their best impulses deadened and seem to be unmanned."

"A VITAL MAGAZINE,"

A FEW BOUQUETS

The Rev. Francis J. Grimke, of Washington, in a sermon said recently:

"We ought also to be thankful for the existence of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I don't know whether, as a race, we realize what the existence of such an association with its organ, THE CRISIS, means, or fully appreciate the invaluable service which it is rendering to the race in its battle against race prejudice and proscription, which confronts us on all sides in every shape and form. Here is an Association composed of some of the very best type of white men and women in this country, and also of some of the very best type of colored men and women of the race. These men and women have banded themselves together for the purpose of resisting injustice and oppression—for the purpose of standing up fearlessly and uncompromisingly for the manhood rights of the colored man, and also for his civil and political equality under the Constitution. The fact that such a society as this exists is itself a ground for thanksgiving, but when we remember what it has done and is still doing towards bettering conditions, the greater is the ground for thanksgiving."

Recently THE CRISIS has figured in the *Congressional Record* to the extent of nearly a page. Congressman Webb, of North Carolina, gets his matter from a newspaper writer named Calloway, in the Macon *Daily Telegraph*, and speaks at length of the National Association.

"Reading of this association in THE CRISIS, it is a matter of regret that its method of procedure is not along the lines advocated by Booker Washington. Washington is eager for his race to preserve race identity, finding a great work to build up pride of race, and for the education to be along industrial lines.

"But this National Association has for its purpose advancement along political and social lines. Very prominent in the platform is: 'The abolition of all caste distinctions based on race or color.' The Association has its colored lawyers 'to secure rights of the colored people,' to 'win Jim Crow' cases, segregation cases and disfranchisement cases.

"In the call for a national conference in 1914 for the political and social uplift of the Negro are many prominent white women and white men. This call was signed, first on the list, by Jane Addams, Samuel Bowles (*Springfield Republican*), Dr. John L. Elliott of New York, William Lloyd Garrison of Boston, William Dean Howells, Florence Kelly, John E. Milholland of New York, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York, Louis F. Post of Chicago, Oswald Garrison Villard of the New York *Evening Post*, with many others.

"The conference, in pursuance of this call, was held in New York. It was celebrated by a feast, if I understand THE CRISIS, and seated at the table are the Negro men in large numbers, each with a white woman by his side as guest

(I suppose). It is social equality done to the taste of DuBois, William Lloyd Garrison and Oswald Villard. A large array of whites, men and women, mostly women, are looking on approvingly. Under the large photograph of this social scene is the device: 'Social Life in Colored America'—'A Dinner at the Loendi Club, Pittsburg.'

"Any one wishing to verify this story is referred to THE CRISIS, August number, 1914. THE CRISIS also comes out editorially for equal suffrage."

The joke of this extraordinary arraignment is that every person in the picture referred to (which by the way had absolutely nothing to do with the National Association or its Baltimore meeting) is a person of Negro descent. Imagine the social history of a country that is wild to discriminate about "white" and "black" people and yet cannot tell them apart!

On the other side of the shield we cannot forbear from reprinting, at the request of numerous correspondents, an appreciation of THE CRISIS written by Mr. John Barry, of San Francisco, and published in half a dozen papers including the San Francisco *Examiner* and the Washington, D. C., *Herald*. The article which occupies a column or more is entitled "A Vital Magazine," and says in part:

"A magazine that I have just been reading seems to me to be of unusual interest and of peculiar significance. It happens to be a recent number of THE CRISIS, published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and edited by Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. In its subtitle it calls itself a 'Record of the Darker Races.'

"It is well printed, on white glazed paper, and, besides an illustrated cover, it contains many illustrations, mainly from photographs. One cannot look it over without realizing that it represents a big, vital movement in this country. In its printed words one can feel the heartbeat of a long-suffering and a rapidly developing people.

"THE CRISIS opens with a department called 'Along the Color Line,' giving items of interest ranging from music and art, through social economics, to crime. In this country it is plain that the musical genius of the Negro race is finding more encouragement. Was it not the Hungarian composer, Dvorak, who, some years ago, said that the typical American music lay in our Negro melodies? Surely no music ever expressed more clearly or more poignantly the anguish of a race. In the vast store of talents lost to the world through lack of opportunity for expression there must be included a possible negro composer. As the Negroes secure wider educational advantages they are certain to give to the world music with a flavor of its own, echoing, not merely the sadness of the people, but the gayety as well, the spirit that enables them to rise above tribulation and to illustrate the blessings of a childlike and happy temperament. . . . . .

"The special articles are mainly devoted to discussing colored people who are reaching positions of public usefulness. There is also a great deal of writing about the relation of the colored people to 'the world war.' The department called 'Editorial' deals with the war from what must, to most of us, be a new point of view. According to the writer, the cause of the war is "the wild quest for imperial expansion among colored races between Germany, England and France primarily, and Belgium, Italy, Russia and Austria-Hungary in lesser degree." So far the war reduces itself to a fight for the power of exploiting the darker peoples. While expressing great personal regard for the Germans as a people, the writer deplores the German spirit of militarism and points out its dangers to his race. The article on 'The Colored Y. M. C. A.,' by C. H. Tobias, shows how wonderfully this organization has grown since its start in 1853. It is estimated that it now owns property worth more than $1,000,000. The growth has been greatly helped by the co-operation of the more prosperous colored people throughout the country.

"There are many other features in this ably edited number of THE CRISIS. They include a dramatic poem, 'The Burden of Black Women.' Indeed, I know of few magazines that can compare with this magazine for human interest. It shows that the black folk are sharing in the social unrest and aspiration of the world today."

NEGRO SOLDIERS

SOME FORGETFULNESS

In the Washington, D. C., *Evening Star,* James Croggen has written about Negroes in the Battle of New Orleans, and intimated that this was the first employment of Negroes as soldiers in the American army. Albert N. Seip immediately corrected Mr. Croggen, who is a noted archeologist and antiquarian, with the following facts:

"Referring to James Croggen's statement that 'judging from some of the muster rolls, where the word "Negro" appears with their names, there were not many such in the service, though the law was silent as to color.' Bancroft, volume 6, page 142, speaking of the battle of Monmouth, says: 'So many histories omit to record that, of the "revolutionary patriots" who on that day periled life for their country, more than 700 black Americans fought side by side with the white.' On page 300, same volume, the well informed historian remarks: 'The question of recruiting the army by the enlistment of black men forced itself on attention. The several states employed them as they pleased, and the slave was enfranchised by the service. Once Congress touched on the delicate subject; and in March, 1779, it recommended Georgia and South Carolina to raise 3,000 active, able-bodied Negro men, under thirty-five years of age; and the recommendation was coupled with a promise of a "full compensation to the proprietors of such Negroes for the property." The resolution appears to have been adopted without opposition, North and South Carolina having both been represented in the committee that reported it. But South Carolina refused by great majorities to give effect to the scheme. Bancroft's history is full of reference to the part taken by Negroes as soldiers in the revolutionary war, both in the northern and southern campaigns, and judging from the difficulties Washington had in keeping and recruiting his army, and his well known sentiments in favor of employing Negroes as soldiers, I have no doubt that many such served and fought for our and their freedom."

Thomas H. R. Clarke adds the following:

"The diary of Baron von Clauser, a German army officer sent to this country by his government to report upon military activities, was published in part by the New York *Herald* a few years ago and contained, among other things, the following memorandum:

"I have visited Gen. Washington's camp at White Plains today. He has 20,000 troops under him, one-fourth of which are Negroes, and the best drilled and disciplined regiment in camp is a Rhode Island regiment, three-fourths of which are composed of Negroes.

"In Livermore's historical papers it can be easily discovered that provision was made by the legislature of several of the colonies, subsequent to the establishment of the camp at White Plains, for the recruiting of several more thousand black soldiers.

"These facts, it would seem disposes of the statement that 'there were not many such in the service.'

"Whether this relatively large number of Negro soldiers under Gen. Washington all served in mixed regiments I do not know, but in the battle of Rhode Island the Hessian mercenaries were defeated with great loss of life by Negro soldiers operating in distinct units under Col. Greene (see George W. William's History of the Negro Soldier).

"We cannot forget, also, that it was a regiment of Haitian Negroes, serving under the leadership of such men as Christophe and Dessalines, who afterward figured prominently in Haitian affairs, which saved the colonial brigade from a severe defeat by a brilliant rear guard action in the retreat from Savannah. (See essay by T. G. Steward, former officer in United States Army, in his book entitled 'The Negro Regular')."

INTER-MARRIAGE

THE FUTILITY OF LAW.

The Hon. Martin B. Madden, representative from Illinois, spoke recently in Congress for the protection of Negro womanhood. He said:

"To make such marriages criminal and void would leave the children of such marriages without the protection which they need and should have. Instead of bettering the moral conditions such a law would make them worse. It would leave many young girls at the mercy of brutes

willing to take advantage of their virtue and then desert them to a life of shame. I cannot conceive of a condition under which a white man should be allowed to cohabit with a black woman not his wife without being compelled by law to marry her or provide for the care of their children. Why should innocent women of the Negro race not have the same protection of the law which is accorded to women of any other race? It will not do to say there is no such condition as that to which I have alluded. Everyone knows better, else how does it happen that we have so many people of mixed blood in the United States.

"The Negroes are willing to confine their marriages to their own race, indeed they would prefer that, but they have a right to demand that the women of their race shall not be considered the legitimate prey of the men of other races. (Applause.)"

Annesley Burrowes, writing in a Detroit paper, says:

"The marriage of a white woman to a black man is a thing that white men don't like to think about, and some black women share that feeling.

"But when the governor of a great state like Michigan digs this question up from the depths, and when state laws are proposed to deal with it—

"Then you've got to think about it, and talk about it, too. For when a people reaches the point when it allows laws to be made for it without interest, and without comment, then it is nearing its jumping off place, as a nation.

"There are different things to think about in this connection.

"One is the opinion of a great ethnologist, a student of the history of many races.

"'In a thousand years from now,' he said, 'the only trace remaining of the 9,000,000 Negroes now here will be a slight tinge of darkness in the faces of the American people.'

"That may, or may not, be true, but observe this, read it twice, and pin it in your memory.

"The Negro race, roughly speaking, has been with us only two centuries, and in that time it has paled a whole lot. . . .

. . . .

"Suppose a law had been passed fifty years ago, making marriage a crime, would these regiments of illegitimates have been fewer?

"Of course they wouldn't.

"Then how is it going to help to pass such a law now?

"And, considering that you cannot prevent these unions, isn't it wise to make the best of them?

"Wouldn't it have been better if these millions of illicit unions had been legal unions, blessed by the church, and sanctioned by society?

"I'm not saying. I leave it to you.

"What would have been the result, anyway?

"Wouldn't these millions of illegitimates have had the support, the education, the prestige, the position, which their white fathers could, and should, and would have given them?

"And wouldn't the whole immense, struggling mass have been a million times the better for it?

"Stick to the facts. Think them over. Be honest, and fair. Answer the question.

"Wouldn't those millions of particolored illegitimates have been the better for it if the fathers who begot them had accepted the responsibility, and had done their duty by them, as God has said fathers should do?

"And wouldn't the nation, and the whole world have been the better for it had this injustice not been done?

"If not then fatherhood is a lie and a mockery. Don't tell us that these unions were formed only by men of the lowest types, because it isn't true, and you know it isn't true.

"Such unions have been participated in by men of the highest rank not only in the South, but for that matter, right here in this Detroit of ours, where life is so well worth living.

"There have been men whose memory is revered today by all the millions of American people, but who did not disdain these unions, and also who did not disdain to let their children sink, and suffer, for lack of the physical support and the moral support which they owed them, and have paid them, but which they never paid.

"People are fond of calling the union of whites and blacks unnatural, but is it so?

"Look the question straight in the face, even if you don't like it. I don't like it any better than you do, but I'm looking right at it now.

"If illicit unions between blacks and whites were unnatural, there wouldn't be the thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and millions of them that there are.

"If they were unnatural, the black race would be coal black to this day.

"If they were unnatural there wouldn't be enough of these unions to make the race even a seal brown, let alone the yellow it now is.

"As a cold fact, the dislike which most white people have to these unions, is not the revolt of nature against them.

"It is simply the revolt of taste—the feeling that a Beau Brummell would experience if confronted at breakfast with a perfectly wholesome dish of salt pork and molasses. . . . . .

"The relation between the races will continue in the future as it has lasted through the centuries, in spite of all the terrors of the law.

"Nothing can stop it, but one thing can raise the relation to a higher and purer plane—that is, the sanctification of marriage.

"It is that one good possibility in all this welter of wrong that the sages from Flint, Lansing and Saranac are aiming to wipe out.

"And so all they can do by their meddling is to do harm.

"As to the great movement of the races they are helpless. They are like mere ants clinging to the periphery of the great wheel of evolution. Its top is in the clouds, and its bottom sweeps the low places of the earth. But with their ant-like perceptions they have decided that it is whirling in the wrong direction, and have passed a resolution that it must be reversed."

The Chicago *Tribune* has an editorial entitled "A Useless Law."

"There is a bigger thing than law which prohibits the intermarriage of blacks and whites. It is unconquerable sentiment. Then why give it the disagreeable expression of legal enactment? Why make it a matter of record that the law recognizes a distinction between citizens of the United States? Why make the hollowness of our democracy a matter of record when it is not needed?"

MISCELLANEOUS

Driving along one of Charlotte's principal thoroughfares last Sunday afternoon we came face to face with a sign which stunned us. It was in big, bold letters and read "Colored People Not Allowed in This Park." The chief of police, a Mr. Moore, had signed it so the board itself declared. Just a little plank like that looks innocent enough. It has so many counterparts along our streets where there is much land to be occupied—for Charlotte is a real estate bonanza, if lots marked for sale are a true sign: Well, there was the board and in the rear of it "Independence Park," given to the city by some generous citizens a few years aback, presumably for white people. This part is now set apart as a playground for white children. The city having prepared it and kept it "park like" out of the funds accruing from the taxes of all polls and property—black as well as white.—*Star of Zion*, Charlotte, N. C.

This week the city of Miami has on her gala clothes; she is advertising her wares to the world showing the "depths from which she has come" and the heights she has reached. Every factor that contributed to its development is to be in full blast. Floats of an historical character showing the ancient beginning of "The Magic City" and floats revealing the present day possessions will roll along the streets. The city has gone to expense to advertise the "goods" of Miami. Yet, notwithstanding the fact, that the Negro was in the very first line of pioneers that laid the foundations of Miami, felling its forests, fighting its pestiferous mosquitoes and everything that it takes to bring the "Magic City" up to its present splendor, there has been no effort made to have the part the Negro played in Miami's history recognized.—The New Monrovia (Fla.) *Journal*.

There are two routes from North America to the mouth of the canal. One lies between Cuba and Haiti and the other between Haiti and Porto Rico. Whichever way is chosen by any craft, Haiti is found lying right across its path. "By one of the curious shifts of the current of commerce, such as brings an obscure station on the main line of a railroad, the opening of the Panama canal places the island of Haiti in the midst of the stream of the world's traffic." There are other islands that also occupy more or less strategic position in relation to the canal, such as Jamaica, Porto Rico, Martinique and Saint Thomas, but, unfortunately for the United States, the strong hands of Great Britain and France and Denmark are in control in these places, except Porto Rico. It is true that there is a coaling station at Guantanamo, in Cuba, for the use of the American navy, but it is an insignificant concern and inadequate entirely for the needs of the trade. Haiti is in the midst of the stream. Haiti is isolated from the rest of America. No one will particularly feel offended if Haiti is hurt. No other sister nation to come to her help. None need say "Our turn next." Haiti, therefore, is easy to be controlled.

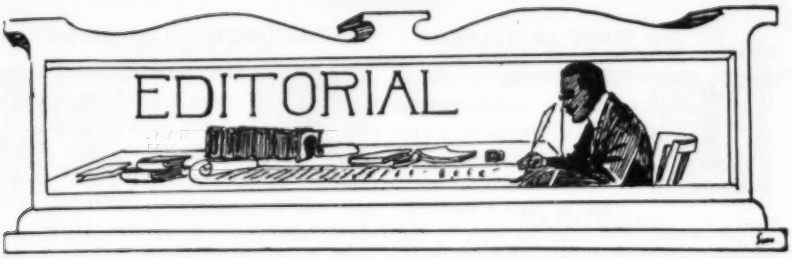
To the end that a nefarious scheme might find ground on which to stand, public opinion in the United States is being misguided, not only in using extreme virulence in emphasizing Haiti's political misfortunes, but also in distorting the facts relating to the financial standing of this little republic. They would make it appear that it will not pay its debts and that its creditors fail even in their attempts to collect interest when due. . . . . .

Is there real cause for alarm on the part of any one, acting in good faith, even to intimate that such a debt is a menace to the existence of a government that has for over a century maintained its credit in the world? Here stands a country with a per capita debt of $13.74, with the United States with a per capita debt of $23.72 and England $80 and France $150 and Germany $15.00, and they tell you that they are alarmed by its debt threatening its national existence.

Is it difficult to uncover the hand at work and that which it is reaching after? Is it possible to disguise any longer the aim in view of the outcry concerning Haiti? Is it necessary in order to assure commensurate returns to the United States for the $400,000,000 invested in the Panama Canal that Haiti be under American control? Will Haiti yield? It is worth while to watch the game.— Bishop John Hurst, in the A. M. E. *Quarterly Review.*

Unknown to most persons the oldest iron implement in the world is in the University Museum, having been found by the Eckley B. Coxe expedition to Nubia a few years ago. . . . . .

It is an iron spearhead about 10 inches long, and the astonishing thing is that in every respect it resembles spearheads used by the African Negroes to this day, even to the manner in which the shaft is inserted. The spearhead was found in a tomb at Behen, near Wadi Halfa, in Nubia, by the Coxe University Museum Expedition in a long row of tombs belonging to the Twelfth Egyptian dynasty. . . . The find made a sensation, as in all the other tombs there was no metal but bronze. If it were possible to tell exactly the date of the Twelfth dynasty it would be easy to tell how old is this piece of iron. Archaeologists are almost 1,500 years apart in their estimates, but very recently the Petrie estimates have been confirmed which place this dynasty at about 3400 B. C., or about 5300 years ago. The importance of the discovery lies in the fact that iron in Europe was not known until at least 1200 B. C., and was not in common use for implements until centuries later. This is one more evidence, and a very important one, that the smelting of iron was first practiced among the Negroes. This is the first time an implement anything like so old has been found—one whose antiquity is unquestioned. It appears that iron beads are very ancient and were esteemed as better than gold. Homer mentions a piece of iron as a great prize contested for in games. That Negroes invented the iron art seems confirmed by the fact that they never had bronze; that they have no traditions of the art being given them and by the fact that they smelt it to this day differently from all other peoples.—Philadelphia *Press.*



ORGANIZATION

IF the Negroes of the United States want to know what organization is and what it can accomplish along racial lines they should buy the American Jewish Year Book. This publication has courteously been sent to this office and a glance at its pages is most informing.

The organization of the 3,000,000 Jews in America is little less than marvelous. To name a few of these organizations; there is the Alliance Israelite Universelle, over fifty years old with eight branches; there is the American Jewish Committee, a great federation of individuals and organizations "to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews in any part of the world." Its fourteen districts cover the United States and beside the large sums which it handles annually it has an Emergency Trust Fund of nearly $200,000; the American Jewish Historical Society is twenty-two years old and has 373 members; twenty-four periodicals belong to the American Jewish Press Association; the Workmen's Circle has 509 branches with 45,000 members; the Baron De Hirsch Fund has millions for agricultural and industrial education; the Council of Jewish Women is seven years old with 78 sections covering the whole country; the Federation of American Zionists is seventeen years old with 14,000 members; the Roumanian Jews are organized with 40,000 members, and the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society has 29,000 members. There are endless secret and semi-secret orders: the B'nai B'rith with 34,000 members; the two branches of Brith Abraham with over 250,000 members; the Brith Sholom with 46,000 members; the Free Sons of Judah with 23,000 members, and so on. There are agricultural and colonial associations, agricultural aid societies, a Jewish chatauqua, a consumptives' relief society, beside colleges, theological seminaries and last but not least a great national conference of Jewish charities with its 115 constituent societies.

The Jewish Publication Society sends out the American Jewish Year Book annually and a number of other carefully selected publications. It is supported by 12,000 members and has total assets of over $100,000. There have been 26 Jews in Congress and there are five in the present Congress.

This is the great net work of organization which makes the Jewish people the tremendous force for good and for uplift which they are in this country. Let black men look at them with admiration and emulate them. Only in our secret orders can we approach them from afar, while in voluntary organizations and philanthropic activity we can see from the record of these 3,000,000 what our 10 000,000 have to learn.

DO WE WANT ARTICLES?

"I WRITE you to ask if such an article would receive favorable consideration if sent."

We cannot answer. This is like asking: "How would you like to live in the moon?" or "Do you want to know John What-is-it?" or "Would you like my last novel?"

We do not know. It depends. We do know this: we consider nothing too good for THE CRISIS: essays, descriptions, stories, poems, facts, jokes—anything good. But whether the matter you offer is good or not, we can only tell by reading it. Therefore, send it by all means, not forgetting to enclose return postage.

TO OUR YOUNG POETS

OF all forms of writing, poetry is the most difficult. It is not mere rhyme, it is not merely rythym. It is not prose cut into lengths. It must have ideas. It must above all be beautiful, alluring, delicate, fine. Few can write poetry. Poetry calls for thought, feeling, and long and careful practice. To know what poetry is, read poetry. Have you ever read any great masterpieces of poetry? Buy Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of English Poetry." It is a little book and costs one dollar. Buy it and read it through a few times. Add to this Max Eastman's "Enjoyment of Poetry" and Braithwaites "Anthology of Magazine Verse, 1914." After reading and studying these try your hand again at writing poetry.

"ADVERTISING MR. HYDE"

THE New York *Tribune* has recently assumed a very striking pose as a high moral and philanthropic organ. The phrase "Editorial Mr. Jeckyl and advertising Mr. Hyde" has been rolled unctiously on its lips. Among other things this paper is promoting a land scheme for the sale of lots at Beachwood, N. J. A director of this Association made a contract in the usual form to buy one of these lots. Later he received the following letter:

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find check for $5.60 which we received for the second payment on your lots at Beachwood, N. J.

Since we have just learned that you are a member of the colored race, we regret to inform you that you cannot hold title to any property at Beachwood and beg to quote you the clause in our deed covering this point, which specifically states:—

> "Said party of the second part, by the acceptance of this deed, covenant and agrees, as a covenant running with the land thereby conveyed . . . that the said property or any part thereof will not be sold, rented or conveyed to any person of any race other than the Caucasian race."

If you will call at this office in the near future, bringing with you your contract and all receipts to you from this office, we will gladly refund all moneys paid by you according to your contract with us.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. C. GLEESON,
Promotion Department,
The New York Tribune.

EXAGGERATION

MR. JOHN M. PARKER, of New Orleans, an owner of plantations has been talking recently. He says after the usual twaddle about his "Negro Mammy" that "the southern Negro has every opportunity that the white man has and it is unfair to say that we have taken advantage of him. Most of the blame lies at the door of the Negro himself."

To this we may add an extraordinary speech made by a colored "doctor" Wilkins at Little Rock, Ark., in which he says: "Does anyone believe that Lincoln would ever have signed a paper in which he could have foreseen such a saturnalia of wickedness as reigned over the South during the days of reconstruction?" And finally W. M. McDonald, of Texas, a man for whom THE CRISIS has hitherto had the greatest respect, rushed into print after the Trotter affair to defend the President and up-braid Mr. Trotter. What are we going to do with persons of this sort? They all know better. Mr. Parker knows that the exploitation of Negro laborers by white southerners, the denial of their political rights and the caste system which has been built up is nothing more than organized theft and degradation for just as many of the 8,000,000 southern Negroes as the system is able to hold down. Wilkins knows or ought to know that the current tales of the horrors of Reconstruction are three-fourths false, and that Reconstruction was one of the most successful experiments in democracy that a free country ever made. Mr. McDonald has more respect for Mr. Trotter's brave action than he has for himself and he said what he did because he thought his banking and real estate interests demanded it from a Negro living in Texas.

What, then, are we to do? Nothing. Such exaggerated statements answer themselves.

MONTICELLO

I AM a student in ——— University and my home is at Monticello, Ga., where the recent notorious lynching took place. I know the family well and I thought the following facts which I know to be true might help you to get a more correct idea of the affair than you could otherwise get.

(1) The boy murdered was generally known to be plainly "feeble-minded."

(2) According to the statement of my mother, it is generally believed in the town of Monticello that the other members of the family never attempted to harm the officer until he had needlessly *struck their mother!*

(3) One of the girls, Eula, went through grammar school, always leading her classes in spelling and grammar. (I was in grammar school with her.)

(4) The members of the family, except the father, were not notoriously bad.

(5) The "lynchers" chose the most law-abiding and respectable colored section of the town for the scene of the murder and paraded the victims through another colored section in route to the place of carnage.

(6) The "mob" warned the only colored doctor in the town (Dr. Turner, of McGill) not to have anything to do with the dead or wounded and frightened him to such an extent that he is thinking of leaving the town.

Very truly yours,

———

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

THE Louisiana Historical Society has been celebrating the centennial of the Battle of New Orleans. Neighboring states were invited, the English Consul sent a gracious message, the Government sent a warship and the President sent a representative. There were white soldiers, white orators and white school children but the colored people had no part. Evidently the erudite association quite forgot that little speech which General Jackson made to his colored troops December 18, 1814:

"To the Men of Color: Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms; I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpass my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your general now praises your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes. But the brave are united; and if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor and fame, its noblest reward."

THE WHITE CHRIST

IT seems fair to judge the christianity of white folk by two present day developments: the World War and "Billy" Sunday. As to the widespread and costly murder that is being waged today by the children of the Prince of Peace comment is quite unnecessary. It simply spells the failure of christianity. As to "Billy" Sunday there is room for opinions. Personally we do not object to him; he is quite natural under the circumstances and a fit expression of his day. He is nearly the same thing as the whirling dervish, the snake dancer and devotee of "Mumbo Jumbo." Such methods of appealing to primitive passions and emotions have been usual in the history of the world. Today they are joined, in the case of Mr. Sunday, to picturesque abuse of the English language, unusual contortions and a curious moral obtuseness which allows Mr. Sunday to appropriate a whole speech belonging to Robert Ingersol and use it as his own. The result has been a large number of converts and widespread demand for Mr. Sunday's services. All this seems necessary. Evidently Mr. Sunday's methods are the only ones that appeal to white Christians. Reason does not appeal. Suffering and poverty does not appeal. The lynching and burning of human beings and torturing of women has no affect. But the contortions of Mr. Sunday bring people down the "saw-dust" trail.

Selah!

But hereafter let no white man sneer at the medicine men of West Africa or the howling of the Negro revival. The Negro church is at least democratic. It welcomes everybody. It draws no color line.

THE WHITE WITCH

By JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

O, brothers mine, take care! Take care!
The great white witch rides out to-night,
Trust not your prowess nor your strength;
Your only safety lies in flight;
For in her glance there is a snare,
And in her smile there is a blight.

The great white witch you have not seen?
Then, younger brothers mine, forsooth,
Like nursery children you have looked
For ancient hag and snaggled tooth;
But no, not so; the witch appears
In all the glowing charms of youth.

Her lips are like carnations red,
Her face like new-born lilies fair,
Her eyes like ocean waters blue,
She moves with subtile grace and air,
And all about her head there floats
The golden glory of her hair.

But though she always thus appears
In form of youth and mood of mirth,
Unnumbered centuries are hers,
The infant planets saw her birth;
The child of throbbing Life is she,
Twin sister to the greedy earth.

And back behind those smiling lips,
And down within those laughing eyes,
And underneath the soft caress
Of hand and voice and purring sighs
The shadow of the panther lurks,
The spirit of the vampire lies.

For I have seen the great white witch,
And she has led me to her lair,
And I have kissed her red, red lips
And cruel face so white and fair;
Around me she has twined her arms,
And bound me with her yellow hair.

I felt those red lips burn and sear
My body like a living coal;
Obeyed the power of those eyes
As the needle trembles to the pole;
And did not care although I felt
The strength go ebbing from my soul.

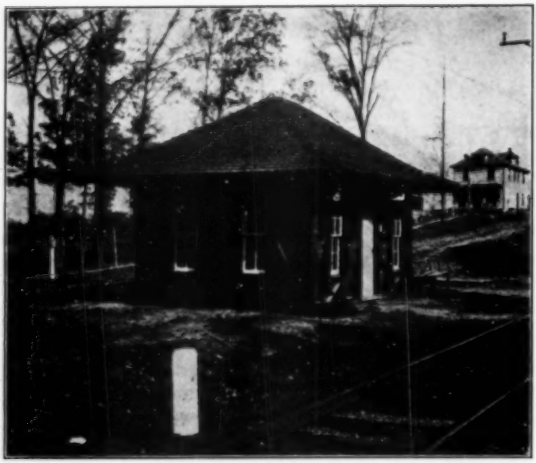
Oh! she has seen your strong young limbs,
And heard your laughter loud and gay,
And in your voices she has caught
The echo of a far off day,
When man was closer to the earth;
And she has marked you for her prey.

She feels the old Antæan strength
In you, the great dynamic beat
Of primal passions, and she sees
In you the last besieged retreat
Of love relentless, lusty, fierce,
Love pain-ecstatic, cruel-sweet.

O, brothers mine, take care! Take care!
The great white witch rides out to-night!
O, younger brothers mine, beware!
Look not upon her beauty bright;
For in her glance there is a snare,
And in her smile there is a blight.

LINCOLN

By T. J. CALLOWAY



THE STATION

LINCOLN, Maryland, has a plan to establish without restriction as to race, but primarily by, for and of colored persons, a community with its own municipal government, schools, churches, commercial and industrial life. To the superficial observer this plan may appear to be a surrender to the vicious segregation sentiment that would forcibly separate colored people from others. To the student, however, the voluntary association of families at Lincoln and under similar movements is rather to be regarded as an application of the homeopathic principle—similia similibus curantur, which may be freely translated as saying that disease germs contain the means for their own destruction. If we accept the American problem before us as a condition rather than a theory, we are agreed that Negroes must unite for effective progress, however much we may differ as to abstract principles involved.

In the winter of 1908-9, The Lincoln Land and Improvement Company, of Washington, D. C., Incorporated, was chartered with a capital stock of $200,000, to build a town. After considering many sites the company purchased a beautiful tract of land on the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad. With due surveys and grading the future city was given birth and christened Lincoln, Maryland.

THE PARK

The engineers were instructed to make things roomy, hence streets are 50, 60 and 70 feet wide. The building lots are 50 feet wide by 150 feet deep. These lots are sold for $270 each under a title, building and improvement bond, on easy monthly payments of $10.00 down and $4.00 per month. The bond provides

MR. CALLOWAY'S HOME

that should the purchaser die while making his payments a deed shall issue to the decedent's family or heirs without further payment. There is a complete water system that furnishes spring water under pressure to all the homes; there are about a score of homes built and building, a church, a brick yard, a store and hotel. But the story of Lincoln cannot be told so well by statistics as by personal sketches. Here are four:

I. T. Hatton attended the public schools of Washington, D. C., graduated from the Armstrong High School, and prepared himself as an architect. He elected to reside in Lincoln and was among the first to plan and cause to be erected his own home here. Through his guidance we have been able to maintain a high standard of excellence in Lincoln home planning. He maintains an office in Washington City and thus is in touch with the larger business world. His leadership at Lincoln has helped us and we have helped him by putting practically all our business of designing into his hands.

F. W. Holland, a native of Virginia, learned carpentry in Howard University's Industrial Department. He was induced to come to Lincoln to take charge of the construction of one home. His work was so satisfactory that he has been engaged to construct or supervise other homes. Having familiarized himself with local conditions and prepared himself to eliminate unnecessary expense he can build homes at a price far below others and thus save us much money. By this arrangement he has steady work and we are assured of honest and faithful construction by a neighbor and friend rather than the doubtful quality of work by intinerant mechanics.

W. A. Davis conducted a grocery store in Philadelphia for some dozen of years in close competition with others, so that

DR. SEATON'S HOME

he could never make much financial headway. He sold his business, came to Lincoln and has constructed and equipped a building that serves for a store, dining room, hotel and residence. With cows giving milk and the other sources of income he is making good, and at the same time is affording the community a merchant in full sympathy with our best ambitions, a man ready fully to co-operate in all movements for the progress of Lincoln.

MR. T. J. CALLOWAY

Dr. Daniel P. Seaton was a grown man when President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. He grasped the first opportunity for education, finally succeeded in being awarded a medical diploma from a Philadelphia medical college and later took special studies in the theological department of Howard University. As was customary in earlier years, he combined the practice of medicine with the ministry. He found it too much labor to do both, so gave up medicine. He has made some three trips to Palestine and has published a book, "The Land of Promise." Dr. Seaton has been thrifty and owns unencumbered real estate in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and Chester, Pa. He had the means to purchase a home wherever he desired, but he chose Lincoln, where his home has been planned by an architect, built by carpenters, plasterers, tinners, furnace men, etc., all of his own race. His residence there is a source of inspiration to his neighbors. He is the "Grand Old Man" at Lincoln, as might have been seen when the whole community joined in a surprise testimonial on his recent birthday.

The foregoing sketches are types and illustrations. It is not the men alone who are worthy of note. Except for the difficulty of stating the case, the facts as to Lincoln women would be of even greater interest. The Alpha Progressive Club is the special organ of the women, being an outgrowth of the Lincoln Citizens Association, composed of both sexes, which is performing some of the functions of a city council and chamber of commerce.

As Lincoln is but 14 miles from the heart of Washington City, 26 miles from Baltimore and directly between these cities its citizens have the advantage of being accessible to employment in either city and within easy reach of their markets over a choice of transportation by trolley, steam railway or driveway.

If the future of Lincoln can be prophesied from its brief past it is destined to meet a situation forced upon the colored people. If we have learned voluntarily to unite in churches, fraternal societies, schools and apartments we shall find some additional conveniences if we voluntarily unite in communities of our own choosing. Then, and not until then, will we, as a race, learn to feed, clothe and house ourselves, an operation effectively performed by the slowly creeping snail but a lesson yet to be learned by some of those higher creatures that claim to be made "in God's own image."

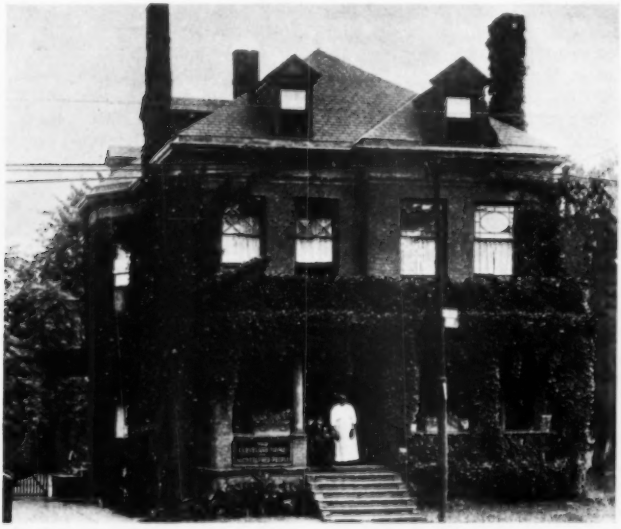
AN OLD FOLKS' HOME

IT is noticeable that the number of colored people asking charity in hard times like the present is much less than the great poverty of the race would lead one to expect. The reason for this is the large amount of unrecorded and personal charity that takes place inside the race lines: the cheerful helping of neigh-

bors, the adoption of children and the care of the old. In the latter work Negro charity has become institutional and the old folks' home is perhaps the most characteristic Negro charity.

There are today in the United States not less than one hundred homes supported and conducted very largely by colored people. One of them, the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons at Philadelphia, was endowed by a colored man in 1864 with a capital of about $100,000. Philanthropic whites have added to this until the Home's property now is worth $400,000. In other cases, as in Springfield, Mass., a colored man, Primus Mason, founded a home for all races; and in New Bedford, a colored woman, Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, has a home for which she has collected over $35,000.

This article refers primarily to the Home for Aged Colored People in Cleveland, Ohio. It was founded by Mrs. Eliza Bryant in 1893 and incorporated in 1896. The present property containing eleven rooms and all improvements was purchased in 1901, burned down soon after, but reoccupied in 1902. The home is valued at $11,725, with a mortgage indebtedness of $4,000. The home collects through donations, entertainments and the like about $2,200 a year. There is a house furnishing committee which collected $373 worth of furniture last year; there is a $15,000 campaign committee which is hard at work. The institution is conducted by a board of trustees consisting of twenty persons of whom four are men and the rest women. The home is a member of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthrophy and thus receives advice and co-operation in the latest philanthropic methods. This institution together with dozens of similar institutions throughout the United States call for the sympathy and co-operation of all right-minded people.



THE COLORED OLD FOLKS' HOME AT CLEVELAND

AN OPEN WINDOW CLASS

By AGNES P. BERRY, M. D.

OUR open window class began its existence September, 1914, at the Thomas Durham School, Philadelphia. This school under Mr. J. R. P. Brock, has already aroused considerable interest by the original lines along which it is working out the problem of vocational training, for children in the southern section of the city.

The room chosen for our open window experiment was a pleasant sunny room, southern exposure, equipped as any other modern school room with the exception of the desk chairs, of various sizes. These chairs could be moved back against the walls in one minute, and the floor space cleared for gymnastics. We devoted five minutes in every hour to these exercises, for deep breathing and chest development, and on very cold days, simple warming exercises.

The children for the class were carefully selected from the pupils of the second, third and fourth grades. The Medical Inspectors went carefully over the children examining and selecting only those most in need of the treatment. The homes of these children were then each in turn visited by "The Home and School Visitor." The parents were interviewed, the plans and objects of the class explained and the consent obtained to have the child enrolled. The parents were glad to cooperate and we find ourselves at this time with more than enough children scattered throughout the regular classes, to form an additional open window class.

When we assembled for the first time, we found a most discouraging looking aggregation. We had collected the anaemic, the rachitic, the flat and narrow chested—in fact almost every variety of the devitalized and poorly nourished. With few exceptions they were listless, inert, and retarded in their studies. Added to this, many were morose and irritable and a large percentage were exceptional disciplinary cases. We tried to persuade ourselves that we felt very hopeful about them and so we began.

Each child was provided with a woolen blanket, sweater, cap, gloves, and a little rug for the feet on very cold days. Throughout the term the windows were kept open, except on two or three exceptionally cold days when it became necessary to bring the temperature up to our 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

After the fifteen minute morning assembly, the children were taken to the basement, given a warm shower bath and vigorous rubbing, under Miss Richardson's supervision.

Returning to the class room each child was served with a hot breakfast, and at 10 o'clock, the children had cleared away the dishes and were ready for the routine class work. These breakfasts were provided by Miss Alice Boughton of The Home and School League, who has had great success in serving these school lunches throughout the city. For three cents apiece, each child was served with breakfast, the children bringing whatever they could and the deficit being made up from an emergency school fund which we try to keep on hand.

After breakfast the children were taught in groups, according to their standing. They were given the usual morning and afternoon recess periods and the physical exercises for 5 minutes, every hour.

Regularly during the term the School Nurse and the Medical Inspector have weighed and measured each child and kept careful record of every gain. These children whose age averaged 11 years were found in the beginning to be below the average 70 pounds of the normal 11 year old child. They gave an average weight of 68 2-3 pounds. After 6 months in the open window class they showed a gain of 6 1-3 pounds each, making an average of 75 pounds.

These results have been watched with much interest by our many visitors and even by the newspapers who have taken such kindly interest in our experiment. We who have been with these children day after day have been more than gratified by the improvement which the gain in pounds and inches alone does not en-

tirely show. There is such a difference in the increased vitality, the alertness of these one time dull and listless little ones. The discipline which was at first "A Problem" now requires but passing attention at rare intervals. These children now are alert and interested in their work; they are no longer quarrelsome and irritable as at first, and life to them seems worth living. Then too, they carry into their homes, their little lessons on the importance of ventilation and sunshine. They are no longer satisfied as formerly to be shut up in a room with every breath of fresh air shut out.

Throughout the entire country people are beginning to take notice of the effects of the widely spreading fresh air crusade. In New York City open window classes were opened during the past term without the equipment as we have been using it here. The windows were kept open and the regular class work followed—the children being permitted to keep on their out door clothing.

Only a few months ago, the National Open Air Association was organized to advocate and spread the doctrine of fresh air teaching. The officers and members came from many states in the Union—North, South, East and West, each sending its quota. Thus our class is only one of the small beginnings, which we hope may have more far reaching effects in the future.

PÆAN

By OTTO L. BOHANAN

Keep me in chains! I defy you!
That is a pow'r I deny you!
I will sing! I will rise!
Up! To the lurid skies-
With the smoke of my soul,
With my last breath,
Tar-feathered, I shall cry:
Ethiopia shall not die!
And hand in hand with Death,
Pass on!
I shall not curse you. But singing—
My singing! fatefully ringing
Till startled and dumb
You falter, the sum
Of your crime shall reveal—
This do I prophesy . . .
O Heart wrung dry!
Awake!
Startle the world with thy cry:
Ethiopia shall not die!

N. A. A. C. P. NOTES

THE FIGHT IN CONGRESS

WILL the Sixty-third Congress adjourn without passing some measure of discrimination against the Negro? This is the question that is agitating the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The present Congress will long be remembered for its Negro baiting and may before adjournment, or even in extra session write its name in history. During these last crowded days, while attention is engrossed by the Merchant Marine, the Army and Navy bills and other important measures, a few tireless Bourbons are quietly redoubling their efforts to push through anti-Negro legislation. Undoubtedly it would be embarrassing for them to return to their southern constituents without being able to report the enactment of a single hostile law against the Negro.

The real menace lies in the possibility of trading votes. Northern members with no prejudices or convictions on the race question may be willing to vote for anti-Negro legislation in return for votes on other measures in which they are interested. The anti-intermarriage bill, with its appeal to general ignorance and prejudice, may go through on this account. Already it has been jammed through the House with the speed and secrecy which is a characteristic procedure of the South in all such proposed legislation in Congress. These bills are usually brought up suddenly without warning when there are few members present and rushed through committees with no time for hearings by legislators. These same men, however, paid at the rate of twenty dollars a day can on occasion remain in session all night to filibuster in speeches eleven hours or more long. It is such stuff that fills the Congressional Record, the most expensive free-speech organ in the world.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has, however, been standing on guard. It employs in each branch at Congress a man whose duty it is to keep it informed by mail and telegram of all proceedings affecting colored people. These men are also in close touch with the District of Columbia branch which acts as a Congressional committee in Washington, cooperating with the headquarters in New York and leading the fight locally. Branches, members, officers and friends all over the country co-operate by pouring telegrams, letters and petitions into Congress and even appearing before committees at hearings.

This is the machinery that defeated the amendment to the Immigration Bill as told in the February CRISIS. Last year a series of discriminating measures, anti-intermarriage bills, "Jim-Crow" car bills, etc., were quietly asphyxiated. The dangerous segregation bill for colored civil servants was killed in the committee through the work of Mr. Archibald Grimke, President of the District of Columbia Branch. The work on the Smith-Lever Bill has already been described in THE CRISIS for March and April, 1914.

Never has Congress, however, so engrossed the attention of our Association as during the last two months. Hardly a day passes without bringing a telegram announcing some new legislation affecting colored people. In addition to the anti-intermarriage bill which has passed the House and is before the Senate District of Columbia Committee, there are six "Jim-Crow" car bills in the House and one of these, the Clark Bill, has been favorably reported by the House District Committee and may come up for action any day. The Association, and especially the District of Columbia Branch, is working hard against these measures, knowing well that "Jim-Crow" car legislation in Washington means the spread of such laws in border cities and perhaps even further North. Already St. Louis is trying to pass a segregation ordinance which the local branch of our Association is helping to fight. A Committee of Thirty composed of fifteen white and fifteen colored Men has been organized there for this work.

Last year in Michigan the Detroit Branch defeated an anti-intermarriage bill. This year a general eugenics law is proposed in that state, prohibiting the marriage of idiots, imbeciles, insane, etc., and in the very first clause the intermarriage of whites and persons of Negro descent is forbidden. This vicious mixing of measures makes it difficult to fight the proposition and disentangle the race discrimination from the other features. The eugenic features have already won for the bill the support of most of the women's clubs in Michigan and of many of the churches and welfare societies. It is the task of our local branch to enlighten these well-meaning but mistaken people.

THE NEGRO-BAITERS

A STUDY of the vote on these discriminating measures is suggested to CRISIS readers. They were as follows: Is your representative here?

AFRICAN EXCLUSION AMENDMENT

Senate Vote:

Yeas, 29; Nays, 25; Not voting, 42.

YEAS—29

Ashurst	Lee, Md.	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Martine, N. J.	Sterling
Bryan	Myers	Sutherland
Chamberlain	Overman	Swanson
Clarke, Ark.	Poindexter	Thornton
Fletcher	Reed	Vardaman
Hardwick	Sheppard	White
James	Simmons	Williams
Johnson	Smith, Ariz.	Works
Kern	Smith, Ga.	

House Vote:

Yeas, 75; Nays, 252; Not voting, 99.

YEAS—75

Abercrombie	Floyd, Ark.	Ragsdale
Adamson	Garner	Rayburn
Aiken	Garrett, Tex.	Rouse
Aswell	Goodwin, Ark.	Sherley
Barkley	Gregg	Sisson
Bartlett	Hardy	Small
Beall, Tex.	Harrison	Smith, Tex.
Blackmon	Haugen	Stephens, Miss.
Borland	Heflin	Sumners
Brockson	Helm	Talbott, Md.
Burgess	Hughes, Ga.	Talcott, N. Y.
Byrnes, S. C.	Humphreys, Miss.	Taylor, Ala.
Candler, Miss.	Jacoway	Taylor, Ark.
Caraway	Johnson, S. C.	Thomas
Church	Kitchin	Thompson, Okla.
Collier	Lazaro	Tribble
Crisp	Lee, Ga.	Underwood
Dent	Lever	Vaughan
Dupre	Lewis, Md.	Vinson
Eagle	Linthicum	Watkins
Edwards	Moon	Watson
Estopinal	Morgan, La.	Weaver
Ferris	Oldfield	Whaley
Finley	Park	Wingo
Flood, Va.	Quin	Young, Tex.

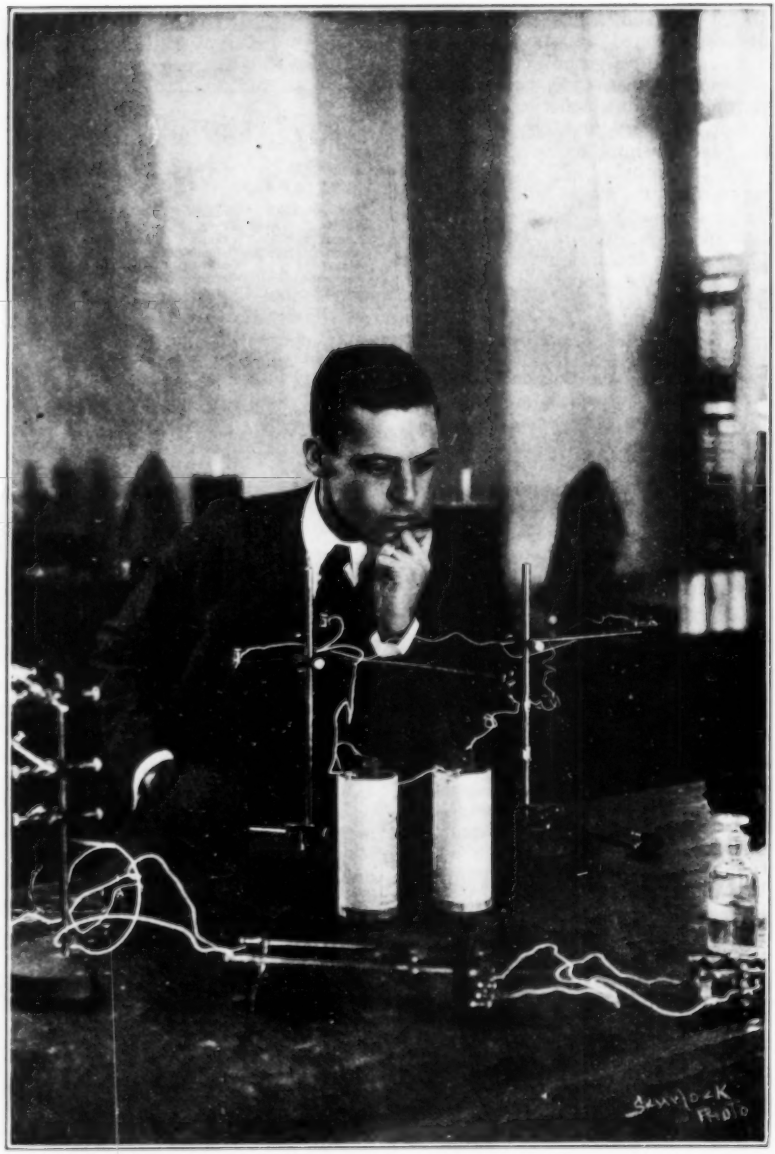
ANTI-INTERMARRIAGE BILL

House Vote:

Yeas, 238; Nays, 60; Not voting, 126.

YEAS—238

Abercrombie	Francis	Oldfield
Adair	Frear	O'Shaunessy
Adamson	French	Padgett
Aiken	Gallagher	Page, N. C.
Alexander	Gallivan	Paige, Mass.
Ashbrook	Gard	Palmer
Aswell	Garner	Park
Avis	Garrett, Tenn.	Patton, Pa.
Bailey	Garrett, Tex.	Peterson
Baker	Godwin, N. C.	Phelan
Barkley	Goodwin, Ark.	Plumley
Barnhart	Gordon	Porter
Bartlett	Gorman	Pou
Barton	Goulden	Prouty
Beakes	Graham, Ill.	Quin
Beall, Tex.	Gray	Ragsdale
Bell, Cal.	Greene, Vt.	Rainey
Blackmon	Gregg	Raker
Borchers	Gudger	Rayburn
Borland	Hamlin	Reed
Bowdle	Hardy	Reilly, Wis.
Britten	Harris	Riordan
Brocksen	Harrison	Rogers
Brown, N. Y.	Hay	Rouse
Brumbaugh	Hayden	Rubey
Bryan	Hayes	Russell
Buchanan, Ill.	Heflin	Seldomridge
Buchanan, Tex.	Helm	Sells
Burgess	Helvering	Sherley
Burke, Wis.	Henry	Sims
Burnett	Hensley	Sinnott
Byrnes, S. C.	Hill	Sisson
Byrns, Tenn.	Hobson	Slayden
Candler, Miss.	Holland	Slemp
Cantrill	Houston	Sloan
Caraway	Howard	Small
Carlin	Howell	Smith, Idaho
Carr	Hughes, Ga.	Smith, N. Y.
Carter	Hughes, W. Va.	Smith, Saml. W.
Church	Hull	Smith, Tex.
Clark, Fla.	Humphreys, Miss.	Sparkman
Cline	Jacoway	Stedman
Coady	Johnson, Ky.	Stephens, Cal.
Collier	Johnson, S. C.	Stephens, Miss.
Connelly, Kans.	Keating	Stephens, Nebr.
Connolly, Iowa	Kennedy, Conn.	Stephens, Tex.
Cox	Key, Ohio	Stevens, N. H.
Cramton	Kiess, Pa.	Stone
Crisp	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Stout
Curry	Kirkpatrick	Stringer
Davenport	Kitchin	Sumners
Decker	Konop	Sutherland
Deitrick	Korbly	Taggart
Dent	Langley	Tavenner
Dershem	Lee, Ga.	Taylor, Ala.
Dickinson	Lee, Pa.	Taylor, Ark.
Dies	Lever	Taylor, Colo.
Dillon	Lewis, Md.	Thomas
Dixon	Lieb	Thompson, Okla.
Donohoe	Lloyd	Treadway
Donovan	Lobeck	Tribble
Dooling	Lonergan	Underhill
Doolittle	McAndrews	Underwood
Doremus	McGillicuddy	Vaughan
Doughton	McKellar	Vinson
Driscoll	McKenzie	Vollmer
Dupre	McLaughlin	Walker
Eagle	Maguire, Nebr.	Watkins
Edwards	Mahan	Watson
Estopinal	Mapes	Weaver
Ferguson	Martin	Webb
Ferris	Mitchell	Whaley
Fields	Montague	White
Finley	Moon	Williams
FitzHenry	Morgan, Okla.	Wingo
Flood, Va.	Moss, Ind.	Winslow
Floyd, Ark.	Mulkey	Woods
Fordney	Murray	Young, Tex.
Foster	Neeley, Kans.	
Fowler	Nolan, J. I.	



ERNEST EVERETT JUST

Born in Charleston, S. C., 1883; A. B., *Magna cum laude*, Dartmouth, 1907; Phi Beta Kappa; Professor of Physiology, Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C.

SPINGARN MEDALIST, 1914

For distinguished research in Physiology and Biology.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SECOND ANNUAL TOUR

THE chairman of the Board of Directors, Dr. J. E. Spingarn, has just returned from his second annual tour, and brings reports of a profound awakening interest in our cause throughout the Middle West. He spoke in fourteen Western cities, to audiences of various kinds, and received the most enthusiastic response wherever he spoke.

The tour began at Pittsburgh on January 10th. Dr. Spingarn spent two days in that city, speaking at the First Unitarian Church, the Bethel A. M. E. Church, the St. James A. M. E. Church, at a luncheon of the Hungry Club, and to the students in sociology at the University of Pittsburgh. At Columbus, O., he addressed an enormous audience in the Auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce, from which hundreds were turned away for lack of room, and he spoke to the students of Ohio State University the following morning. At Springfield, Ohio, he spoke at the North Street A. M. E. Church, and to the students of Wittenberg College. In Dayton, Ohio, he spoke to a very large gathering at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, being introduced by D. F. Farland, Director of Public Welfare of the City; and the next day he was a guest at a luncheon given by the Greater Dayton Association, at which the Mayor and various other representative men and women were present. In Cincinnati, he spoke at the Douglass School Auditorium; and at Springfield, Ill., at the First M. E. Church, the Union Baptist Church, and St. Paul's A. M. E. Church.

He was not scheduled to speak at Kansas City, but on arriving to spend the night there, he found a large crowd waiting for him at the colored Y. M. C. A., at 11 P. M. His address in St. Joseph, Mo., at the Francis Street Baptist Church, was heard by the Mayor of the city and a number of other local men of eminence. At Des Moines, Iowa, where he spoke in the Corinthian Baptist Church, he was introduced by Governor Clarke of Iowa, and among those on the platform were Attorney General Cossum, Harvey Ingham, editor of the *Register and Leader*, and other notables. He was introduced by ex-Congressman John L. Kennedy in Omaha, Neb., where he spoke in the Council Chamber of the City Hall.

At St. Paul, Minn., he met the local branch at an informal conference, delivered an address to a large audience at the First Methodist Church, where he was introduced by Lieutenant Governor Burnquist, and met some thirty representative white women at a parlor conference in the home of Mrs. C. P. Noyes. At Minneapolis, he was a guest at a luncheon given by the Saturday Lunch Club, and he also spoke at a meeting in the Unitarian Church; at the luncheon there was an informal discussion following his address, in which a brother of Secretary Daniels, from North Carolina, took part. Here, as well as elsewhere, his audience voted to send protests to Washington against segregation and all other forms of persecution of colored people. At Toledo, Ohio, he spoke at the Warren A. M. E. Church where he was introduced by Judge Chittenden of the Court of Appeals, as well as at a luncheon of the Toledo Commerce Club; and the tour closed at Buffalo, N. Y., where he spoke in Perkins Memorial Hall of the Y. M. C. A.

This tour, like the one a year ago, resulted in the widest publicity in the white as well as the colored press. The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Toledo *Times*, Des Moines *Tribune*, and other dailies, featured his visit on the first page, and the newspapers of every city devoted columns of news to his speeches. All sorts and conditions of people, white and black, heard his pleas for justice, including business and professional men, college students and professors, and even society women. It is too early to estimate the number of members who have joined our Association as a result of his tour, but the number will probably be between five hundred and a thousand. The New York *News*, after pointing out that Mayor Spiegel had ordered the word "white" stricken from the rules of qualification for membership in the Cincinnati Fire Department, says: "This elimination of an odious color line coming so closely on the heels of Prof. Spingarn's address here, has greatly encouraged the race and encourages greater interest in the N. A. A. C. P. 'Agitate,

agitate for rights and stop compromising with segregation in return for contributions,' is the slogan here."

Dr. Spingarn was preceded on this tour by Mrs. Butler R. Wilson, and Miss Katherine M. Johnson, and credit should be given to them for their work in arranging the meetings. Our chariman hopes to take a similar trip next January, if his other engagements permit, and ultimately he expects to cover and organize the whole country in the interest of our cause.

THE BURDEN

FOX FIRE

ON January 5th, the first recitation day of the New Year, there appeared at the Howard University Chapel exercises a Mr. Osborne, of Iowa, president of the American Colortype Co., who was attending the conference of the Popular Government League then in session in the city. Mr. Osborne was called upon by the president for words of greeting, and during his speech advised the students of Howard University as follows:

"Do not worry over your circumscribed opportunities. There are 10,000,000 of your people in this country and there is as much to be done among yourselves—colored doctors attending colored people, colored lawyers getting colored people out of trouble and keeping them out, colored ministers preaching to them, etc.—as any colored brain can master. . . . Do not mind the ugly, mean, unchristian prejudice that does you wrong in this country. You cannot destroy it in a day, nor can you dispel it by resolutions. And my advice to you is not to join any of the organizations that attempt to demand your rights. You'll never get them that way! Do you know how prejudice will disappear? Only by education; by the education of black people and the education of white people."

At the utterance of these words a silence so deep that it was painful, fell over the chapel, and all else that the speaker said was lost. The tenseness of the situation can well be imagined when the work of the College Chapter of the N. A. A. C. P. here is remembered; and only the courtesies of the occasion and the belief that the speaker was wholly misinformed in what he was saying permitted him to continue uninterrupted and unenlightened. He was taken to task, however, after the chapel exercises by the faculty member with whom he was visiting; and he sent word to the student body on Friday, through that officer, that his remarks had been entirely misunderstood. He is reported as being in complete sympathy with the obtaining by the Negro of his full manhood rights, and as favoring organization for the securing of them.

"What he meant," said the interlocutor, "is that prejudice is so mean and unreasoning that it cannot be reached or overcome by merely fighting it, but that education must eradicate it."

This attempt did not, however, sufficiently explain what Mr. Osborne really meant to say. Immediately following the statement made in his defense, secretary George William Cook arose and made a speech showing the necessity of organization for the advancement of any cause, and pointing in signal fashion to the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Secretary Cook spoke more feelingly than he ever has upon this subject, and continued applause from the entire student body drew him from his seat in acknowledgment twice after he had concluded.

The incident has done much to impress upon the students of Howard University the importance of enlisting in the service of the N. A. A. C. P.

FROM JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

THE case of Sam Tuckett was particularly brutal and cowardly. It seems that the white collector, Smith, who, by the way, catered to the colored trade, went to Tuckett's house to collect and was cursing his wife when Tuckett came out and told him not to curse his wife, but to curse him, whereupon, Smith pulled a pistol from under his seat and shot him fatally. It is said that the wounded man begged his wife for a cup of water but Smith stood over him with the pistol and dared her to come near him. A white man across the street kept yelling to him, "Shoot the Nigger again." At the coroner's inquest, where Smith was exonerated, he claimed that Tuckett was advancing towards him with a knife; later on he changed it to a hatchet. As Tuckett, as well as the other murdered Negroes were all shot in the back, he could not have been advancing *towards* him. Through the efforts of the Negroes who called the mass meeting, Smith has been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree and both he and another white man are being held without bond.

To the credit of the state attorney, it must be said that he is willing to do his best to bring to justice all such cowardly murderers when the proper steps are taken to bring the matter before him. It seems also that the members of the Grand Jury were surprised to learn that so many Negroes had been killed.

The officers of the law here will shoot down a Negro sooner than they will a stray dog on the street and will fire at random in the colored districts, not caring whom they hit. Chas. Anderson, treasurer of the B. M. C., leading wholesale fish-dealer in Florida, president of the colored bank here narrowly escaped a bullet through his head early one evening, on one of the most populous streets here, by stepping behind a post, when one of the officers was firing at a colored woman on the street.

Jacksonville contains some of the most progressive and wealthy Negroes in the country, and yet, despite the large amount of taxes which they pay, the City School for Colored here is a disgrace to any community. It is very unsanitary and unsafe, being a dilapidated structure. The teachers are humiliated in every conceivable way and usually get their appointments just the day before school opens when a notice is put in the daily paper here. Of course, the white teachers are appointed just after their schools close.

Portsmouth, N. H., December 19, 1914.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

Miss Patillo has been known to me for many years: I knew her mother before her. I have never heard anything but praise of her life in the community. Nor was there any charge of unfitness. I am sorry to tell you that there was no possible grounds for her rejection except that she happens to be a few shades darker than the rest and there was a fear that there might be others who might consider themselves "girls over fourteen" and desire to enter the club.

It may be of interest to you to know that I spent an entire evening with the Board of Directors and the Advisory Committee of the Club upon this question. I have been connected with the club ever since its inception and I have felt some responsibility for its success. It is of interest, also, to know that every member of the Advisory Committee (all of them women of mature years) favored the continuance of Miss Patillo in the club.

The matter of final action remains with the girls of the club and I am very sure that the officers decided the matter. The result is that I am convinced that I am of no use as an Advisory member and I have felt that, in order to be consistent, I must resign, which I have done. I should be false to the memory of my sainted mother, whose eyes always saw beneath the pigment in the skin and respected, and taught her children to respect a man or woman according to character, if I did not stand strongly upon the matter.

With the hope that our children's children may at least live to see a time when race discrimination will be a thing of the past and regretting that the time is not yet, I am

Very truly yours,

Mary I. Wood.

The Value of Life Insurance To Colored People

Is a text from which a little sermon could well be preached in every colored church in America.

There is scarcely a family whose members do not have some sort of Policy in some sort of Company or Society or Order. These are usually for just enough to give a decent burial. The funeral expenses take practically all the proceeds and there is nothing left to meet the obligations which face the widow after she returns from the funeral. The problem of rent, food, clothes, books and school expenses for the children are not theories. When the grocer's boy brings the package he wants the money; and when the landlord calls he wants the rent.

The man who carried $50 to $200 in a weekly benefit society or a secret society on the assessment plan earned enough and could easily have paid the premium on $1,000 to $5,000 in an old line legal reserve life insurance company whose rates are fixed and subject to no assessment, if he only had known.

He could have made impossible the long hours of bending over a needle or the cook stove or the wash tub that came to his widow, if he had carried the necessary amount of life insurance. He could have assured his beautiful daughter the education she desired, the amusements she wanted, the clothes she craved—and which she got, somehow. He could have kept his boy in school and he would have grown up a credit to the memory of his father, a respected citizen of his community, and a successor to his father's business, instead of the wanderer or menial or ne'er-do-well. He could have changed the destiny of every member of his family! He had it in his power to make them bless his memory or bewail his shortsightedness! What a tremendous responsibility!

Are you, reading this, preparing for the future of your family or are you leaving them to shift for themselves after you are gone? What will become of your son? Will he leave school and go to work prematurely? Will your daughter give up her training upon which she has just entered? Must your wife go out and hunt work to support herself and the younger children? Will you leave money enough to pay the balance due on the home you have been purchasing? Or will your wife lose the place?

You can secure to those you love future independence, you can protect your obligations, you can save your business if, while you are alive, sound and well—and that is NOW—you secure the necessary amount of life insurance.

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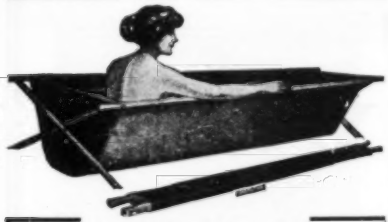

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Good Words for The CRISIS

I have no criticism to make of THE CRISIS. I am often saddened by reading it. Such cruel injustice which your people have to face! There is a bright side, however, and for that we will rejoice. I believe thoroughly in the Negro race. You have my prayers and sympathy in your efforts to establish a first class magazine.
Mrs. MARY C. REYNOLDS,
Swampscott, Mass.

While I am writing I want to add a few words of praise for THE CRISIS. It is a revelation to us and to others who see it on our table—the facts you gather. THE CRISIS is doing a great work for our people, and doing it well—and I wonder if you are getting subscriptions a plenty. You surely deserve a large list. * * *
Everyone in this house is a CRISIS supporter and we wish you large financial returns.
WALTER H. PRICE,
Hartford, Conn.

Please renew my subscription to THE CRISIS for another year. I cannot express in words how much I appreciate your esteemed magazine. It gives double service because when I have read it I send it to my brother who is a private in the 24th infantry U. S. A., stationed in the Philippines. In one of my most recent letters from my brother, he told me that they had voted not long since to see which was the most popular paper or magazine that comes to the camp. He said THE CRISIS won out with a great majority.
ERNEST E. WILLIAMS,
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